

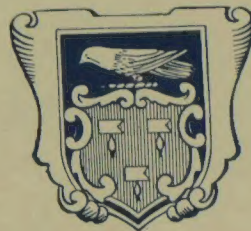
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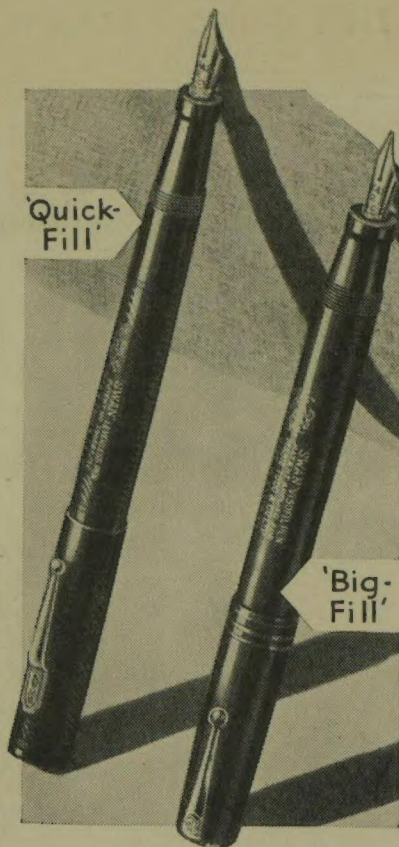
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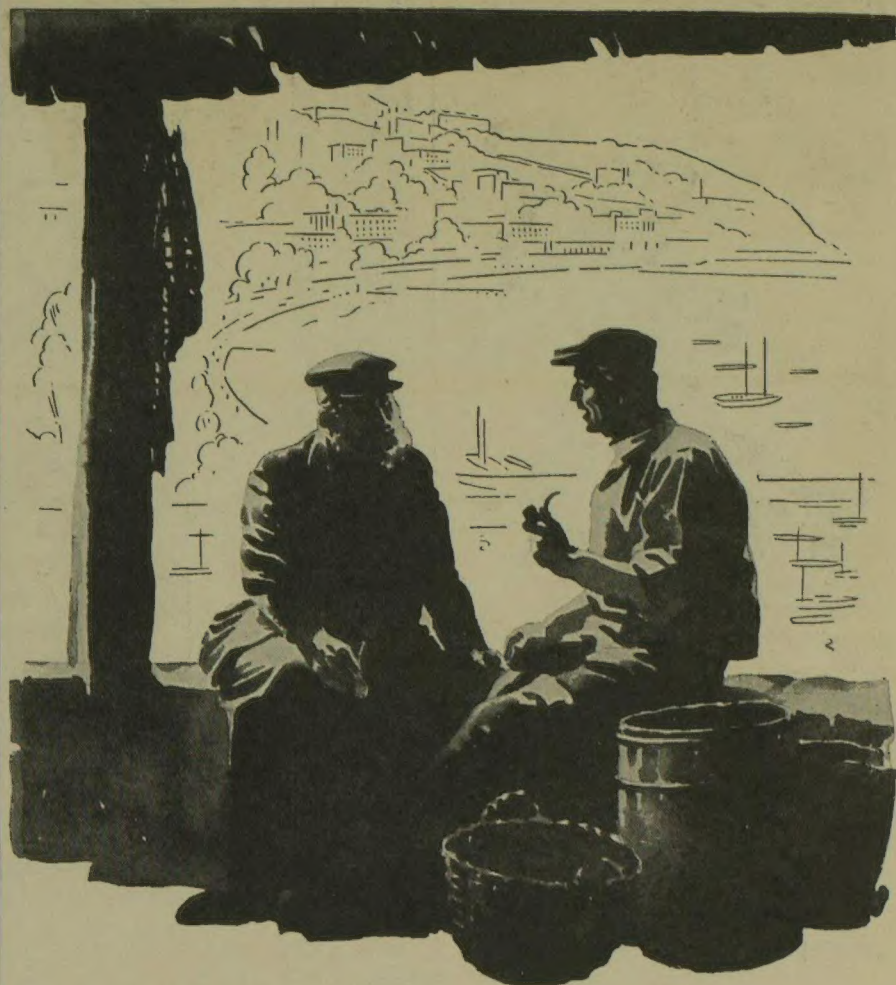
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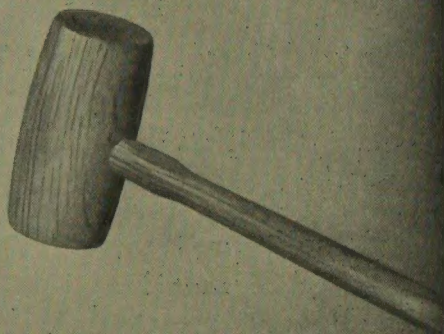
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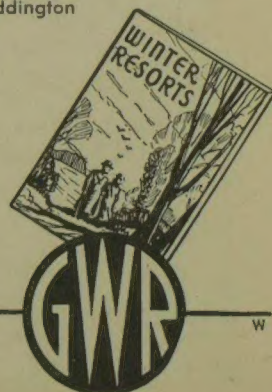
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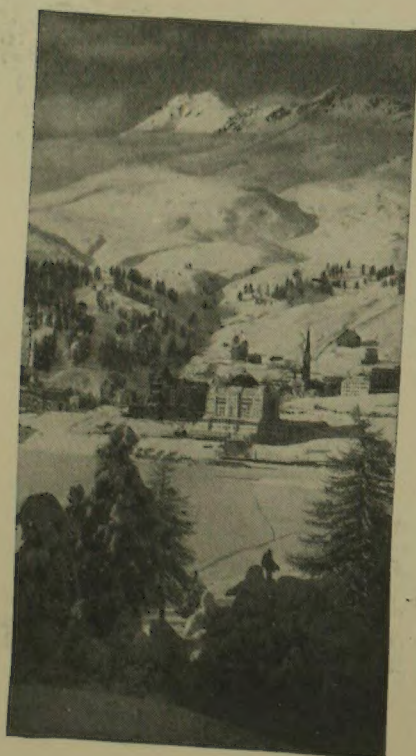
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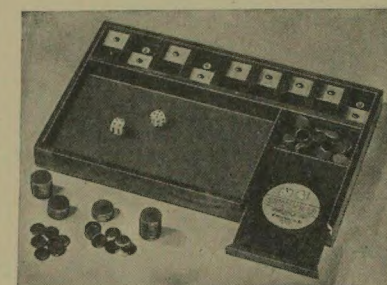


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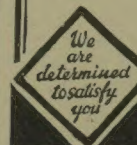
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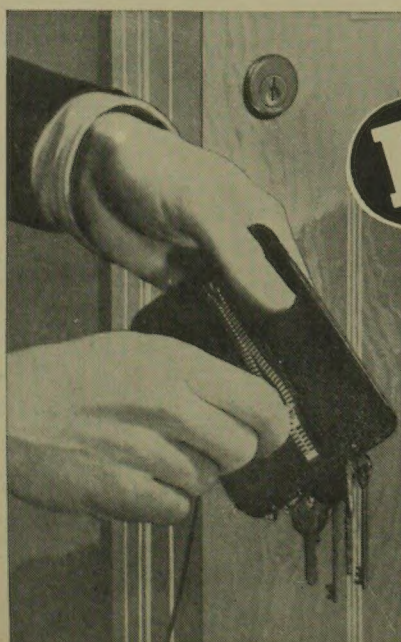
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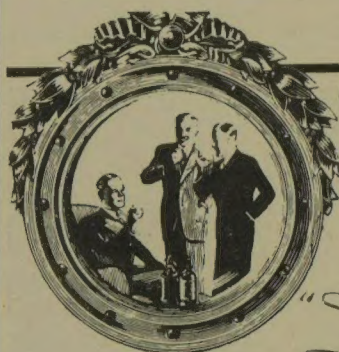
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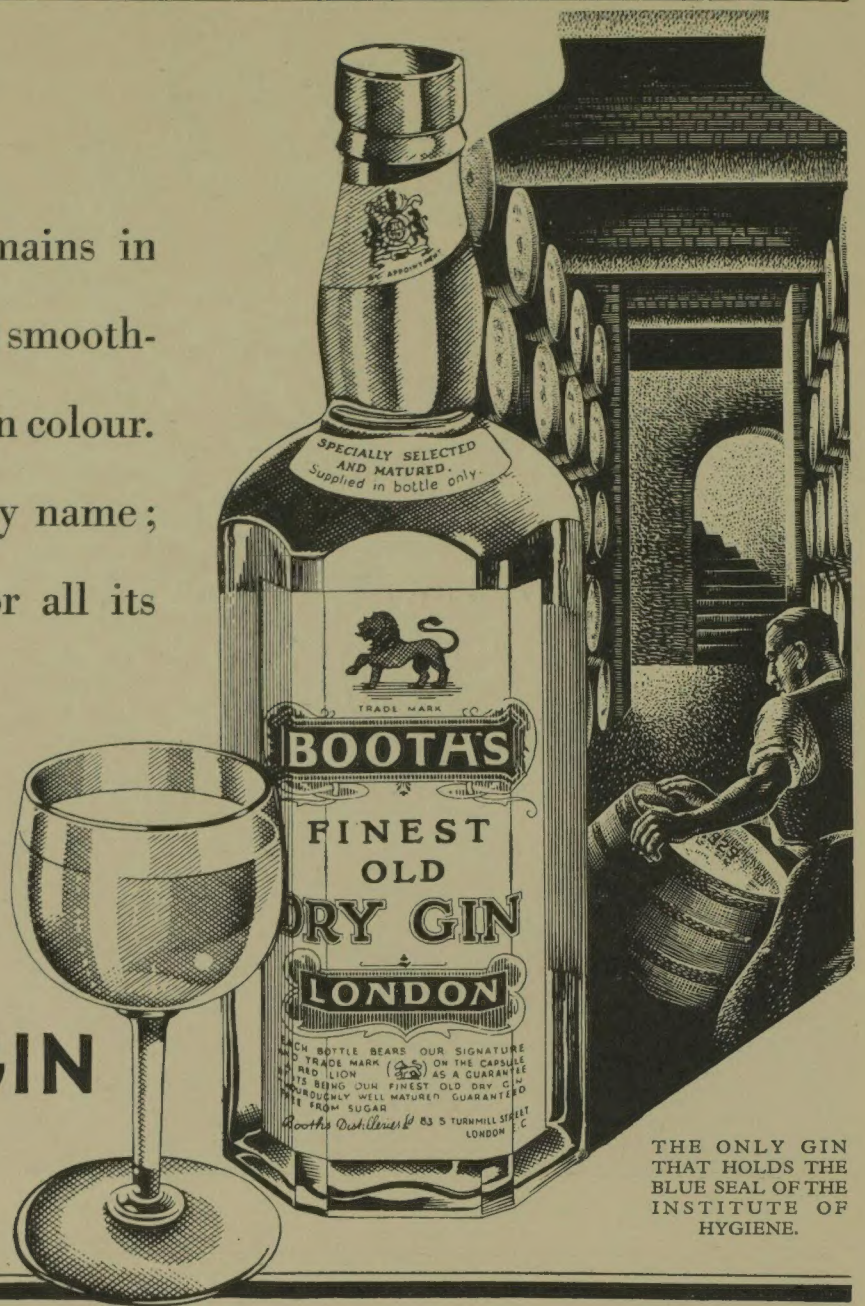
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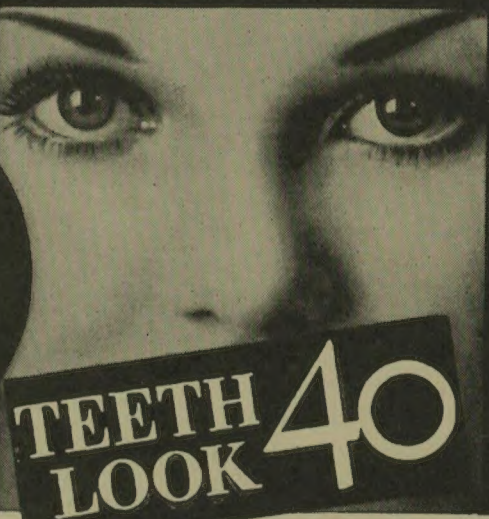
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1936.



THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S LANDMARKS: THE DRAMA OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE AT ITS HEIGHT—WATER JETS PLAYING NEAR THE SOUTH TOWER, WHICH THREATENED TO COLLAPSE.

The Crystal Palace on Sydenham Hill, a landmark famous not only to Londoners but throughout the world, was destroyed by fire on the night of November 30. Only the two great towers, 282 ft. high, one at each end, were eventually left standing above the ruins of the huge structure, which covered 25 acres.

The fire broke out about 8 p.m. and spread with astonishing rapidity. Some 500 firemen were engaged, with over ninety fire-fighting appliances—a record for a London fire. At one time it was feared the South Tower might collapse into streets crowded with spectators. Further photographs appear on later pages.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

THE chief living exponent of the democratic idea on this side of the world was recently subjected to a good deal of criticism for having been so honest as to indicate publicly and very frankly one of the unavoidable drawbacks of democracy. He explained to an apparently astonished House of Commons and country that, though two years ago the defences of this country were known to the Government to be in an appallingly dangerous state, nothing could be done to remedy matters for many months because the electorate was not then ready for the truth. It was therefore told nothing until a more auspicious hour had arrived. In other words, it was deceived, and unavoidably deceived.

At first sight this may seem a shocking and cynical admission of democracy's weakness—an indictment which might well suggest that it would be no loss if government of the people by the people and for the people were to perish from the earth. I fancy a great many honest folk of all parties felt somewhat in this way about Mr. Baldwin's confession. But in fact, that statesman, who is no Machiavelli, was only explaining an elementary requirement of democracy. For democracy, like every other human form of government, is founded on a basis of human nature and can never exist on any other terms. And human nature, though it has much good in it, is neither wholly virtuous nor wise. It has a great deal of self-interest in it, and even more folly. Humanity is very easily misled.

The theory of democracy, of course, is that the people as a whole—or at least a numerical majority of them—will decide on whatever is best for their own interest. To use the jargon of early nineteenth-century radicalism, they will pursue the greatest good of the greatest number. The politicians and administrators exist only to carry out their will. The weakness of the theory lies in the fact that neither the people as a whole, nor the numerical majority of them as discovered at the polls, are always clear as to what way their own advantage does lie. In countries where democracy has only been practised for a short time, they scarcely ever have even the vaguest idea of it. In such cases any fellow with a face and lungs of brass can set them off cheering and stampeding down the nearest road, which as often as not is found to lead, not to the imaginary paradise of their desire, but to their own utter destruction. Of all parables, none is more applicable to an untrained democracy than that of the Gadarene swine.

The truth is that democracy is as much dependent on skilful leadership as any other system of rule: indeed, much more so, for while in the long run it is the most satisfying and complete of all forms of government, it is by far the hardest to put into practice. The people can only choose the line of their own best advantage when it is indicated to them both clearly and consistently. This can only be done by a man of exceptional vision, force and patience, and, it should be added, of rare sagacity, if the wiles and cunning of the knaves, who seek for their own advantage to mislead the people, are to be frustrated. Compared with the task of a great democratic leader, that of a dictator is child's play. The latter has only to plan and to command. The former has to plan and then to make his plan acceptable to the majority of his countrymen and persuade them, without the least force or constraint, to adopt it. It would be hard

to indicate a work calling for vaster powers of forbearance and constancy, or for more subtlety. Things are not as simple as they seem. For, as all history shows, the people have sometimes to be humoured like little children and even temporarily deceived for their own good. If they are not, they will fall among thieves and false prophets and commit political suicide, as has happened recently with so many Continental democracies. Like a good wife with an obstinate and self-opinionated husband, the leader

truth at the earliest possible moment, but that does not mean that he is to lash them with it when they refuse to have it; he has a harder game to play than that, and must be patient. For it takes a long time to coax them to that Pisgah height, and much wheedling and even deception (of a kind) on the way. It was in some such mode that Christopher Columbus got his mutinous sailors across the Atlantic. And it is in some such way that every wise man, who would not be a tyrant, acts in his private relationships with those whom it is his lot to lead or guide.

It is failure to realise this simple truth that makes the critics of modern democracy wander so far from the point in their strictures. I do not refer only to the more obvious critics of democracy—the dictators of a disillusioned continent and their red and black-shirted legions with their parrot cries and their clenched fists or outstretched palms of hate. There are plenty of people in this country, many of them very clever folk, who confess and call themselves democrats but who appear, on their own showing, to lack even an elementary idea of what democracy implies. They are for ever telling our statesmen what they ought to do and abusing them, sometimes with great intemperance of language, for their failure to put their arm-chair devised remedies into immediate execution. They are full of plans for solving unemployment, ill-housing, malnutrition, faulty education and the like, and all in the twinkling of an eye, or at the very least of a five-year plan. They never stop to reflect that what they advocate so glibly could only be effected in the time and manner they seem to suppose possible at the price of depriving the obstinate individual citizen of all freedom of choice—of the right to criticise and the right to obstruct. In the last resort, the only instruments of government of such hasty prophets are the machine-gun, the bomb and the barricade.

But there is another instrument of government, which aims at leading men and not at driving them; at coaxing and persuading—and convincing, and above all in trusting. Democracy is founded, like every other form of rule, on the uneven ground of human nature, but it stands alone in that it rests its hopes and highest achievements on whatever is good in humanity. A great democratic statesman cannot despise men: he knows their weaknesses—none better—and their infinite capacity for folly, but he also loves them. He loves them because he is man himself, has suffered and felt and wanted, and never ceases to forget, even when they are most maddening in their folly and obstinacy, that they also suffer, feel and want as he. And what virtue is in him he knows that they also must possess, and may, if they will, practise. Such love alone gives him strength to bear the tribulations and disappointments of his lot and patience to overcome his difficulties. Democracy may be two years behind a dictatorship in immediate efficiency, but in the greatness and self-effacing generosity of its aims it is at least two centuries ahead of it. And to make it work as it ought to work requires in its elected leaders the very highest qualities of mind, heart and conscience of which mortal man is capable. It is proof of its efficacy that it sometimes finds them.



THE "MYSTERY MAN OF EUROPE": THE LATE SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF, THE ARMAMENTS FINANCIER, WITH HIS WIFE, BY WHOSE SIDE HE WAS BURIED IN THE CRYPT OF THE CHAPEL OF HIS PRIVATE ESTATE AT BALINCOURT.

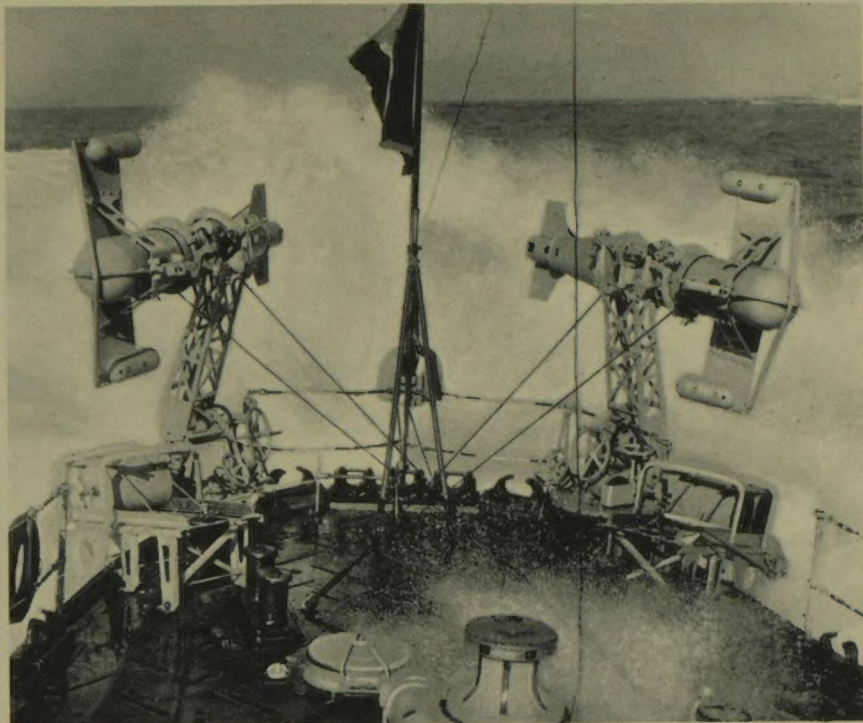
Sir Basil Zaharoff, the famous financier who made an immense fortune from armaments and during the war was known as "the Mystery Man of Europe," died suddenly at Monte Carlo on November 27, aged eighty-seven. In 1924 he married, in the private chapel of his French country home at Balincourt, the Duquesa de Villafranca de los Caballeros (then a widow with three daughters), whose first husband had been the Duque de Marchena, of the Spanish Bourbon family. She died at Monte Carlo in 1926, after a long illness, and Sir Basil was inconsolable. It is said that he had waited for her for "nearly a generation," until widowhood enabled her to marry him. She was buried at Balincourt, and whenever he went to the Chateau he had a red rose placed on his desk in her memory. Sir Basil was born on October 20, 1849. In 1897 began his association with the Vickers Company, and he became its chief Continental representative. His love of privacy, which provoked much legend and gossip about him, was retained to the end, and a few years ago he burnt diaries covering fifty years of his life. His great hobby was aviation, and he gave large sums for its promotion in the early days. He supported Sir Hiram Maxim's experiments, begun in 1890, and used to say that he and Sir Hiram were the first men to be lifted off the ground by a craft heavier than air, though it collapsed. He founded chairs of aviation at the Imperial College of Science and at the Universities of Paris and Petrograd.

of a democracy has to exercise a certain loving cunning. There is, however, one reservation: such beguiling must only be used for so long as it is impossible to guide the people safely in any other way, and then always with the intention of frankly enlightening them at the earliest possible moment. "You can deceive all the people some of the time," said Abraham Lincoln, "and some of the people all the time, but you cannot deceive all the people all the time." That is never the object of democracy, which depends for its very existence on the people being brought to realise the true state of the affairs that concern them. A democratic statesman must perpetually make it his aim to make the people see the real and whole

ITALY HONOURS AN OLD ENEMY: THE NAVAL REVIEW FOR ADMIRAL HORTHY.



LEAVING NAPLES HARBOUR WITH THE KING OF ITALY, HIS GUEST, ADMIRAL HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, AND SIGNOR MUSSOLINI ABOARD: THE ITALIAN CRUISER "ZARA" FLYING THE ROYAL STANDARDS OF ITALY AND HUNGARY.



SHOWING THE PARAVANES AND (BELOW THEM) DEPTH-CHARGES READY FOR DROPPING: A VIEW OVER THE STERN OF THE DESTROYER "SAETTA" WHEN STEAMING AT 35 KNOTS ACROSS THE GULF DURING THE REVIEW.



A FLOTILLA OF ITALIAN DESTROYERS STEAMING ACROSS THE GULF OF NAPLES: SHIPS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE NAVAL REVIEW—CONFINED TO THOSE LAID DOWN SINCE 1922, THE START OF THE FASCIST RÉGIME.



DESTROYERS, BUILT SINCE 1922, AT THEIR MOORINGS IN NAPLES HARBOUR: A FLOTILLA INCLUDING THE "FRECCIA," "DARDO," "SAETTA," "FOLGORE," AND "LAMPO," ALL OF WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF A SPEED OF 38 KNOTS.



STEAMING IN LINE AHEAD DURING THE NAVAL REVIEW OF THE FIRST AND SECOND NAVAL SQUADRONS IN HONOUR OF ADMIRAL HORTHY: AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY BY A DESTROYER FLOTILLA OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

One of the most notable functions which marked the recent visit of Admiral Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, to Italy, was the naval review staged in his honour in the Gulf of Naples. Added interest was lent to the occasion by the fact that Admiral Horthy, as Commander of the Austro-Hungarian fleet during the war, fought several successful actions against the Italians. The first and second Italian naval squadrons—comprising 108 warships, including six 10,000-ton cruisers and forty light cruisers, sloops and destroyers, together with sixty submarines, several seaplanes, and units

of the naval school—took part in the review at Naples. After watching evolutions by the two squadrons, the King, Admiral Horthy, and Signor Mussolini passed down the lines in the "Zara." The "Zara" flew the royal standards of Italy and Hungary and the personal standard of Signor Mussolini. The first squadron included eight cruisers, of which the "Trento" and the "Bolzano" were the biggest. As regards speed, these 10,000-ton cruisers are divided into two groups, one of ships capable of 35 knots, and the other of more stoutly armoured ships of 32 knots.

IN SEARCH OF THE AIOME PYGMIES.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF*

"WALKABOUT": By LORD MOYNE.*

(PUBLISHED BY HEINEMANN.)

A BOOK like this reminds us, in days when the "annihilation of distance" is supposed to have opened up the whole world, how many obscure nooks and crannies still remain and how ignorant one half of humanity is concerning the other half. Lord Moyne is an indefatigable prober of the nooks and crannies, and the expedition chronicled in this volume was of singular enterprise and variety. The personnel was small (and, may we add, tough, except to mosquitoes)—Lord Moyne's nephew, Lord Elveden, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, and Lady Broughton and her daughter, Miss Rosamond Broughton. All had



SUGGESTING A FAIRYLAND DWARF'S ABODE OR A "SUPER" DOLL'S HOUSE: ONE OF THE GRASS HOUSES OF AETA PYGMIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, WITH LORD MOYNE BESIDE IT TO INDICATE ITS DIMENSION. "Our desire to compare the pygmies of the Philippines with those of New Guinea," writes Lord Moyne, "was not so easily satisfied. . . . When at last we reached the negrito village (Camachilla, in the Zambales Mountains) most of the men were away hunting. . . . We were only able to find three, of an average height of 4 ft. 7 in. . . . The grass houses were well built on bamboo piles. The eaves were just under 5 ft. 6 in. from the ground, and, as the floor stood at about half this height, . . . they would be far too small for habitation by people of ordinary size."

their allotted parts in exploration and in collecting anthropological material and the remarkable diversity of creatures which were brought back to the London Zoo. To Lady Broughton the reader will feel particularly indebted for her admirable and abundant photographs. An important and most faithful member of the party was Lord Moyne's yacht, *Rosaura*—"a gallant old ship," he writes, "of 700 tons net which, after battling with the choppy seas between Newhaven and Dieppe for nearly thirty years, had been discarded as too small for the demands of modern traffic. I replaced the 21-knot triple-screw turbines with twin-screw Atlas Diesel engines, giving the less extravagant speed of 15 knots per hour. . . . The ship never let us down for a moment."

She had to traverse many strange seas and to enter many unfrequented ports, and more than once she was in dangerous and imperfectly charted waters—on one occasion, indeed, off the north of Queensland, she ran aground, and was refloated only with great difficulty. Altogether, she travelled 30,000 miles. For the purposes of this record, her point of departure was Singapore, and the general itinerary, of which we cannot here give full details, was to Dutch New Guinea, via Sarawak and the Moluccas; thence to the extreme north-west of Queensland, to Papua, the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and New Britain; and back across the Pacific to the Philippines, via the mysterious Japanese outpost of Palau, to Hong Kong, Tongking, Annam, and Cambodia; and round the Malay Peninsula to Rangoon, touching again at Sarawak and at the Nicobar and Andaman Islands.

In Dutch New Guinea the expedition made its first and most daring venture into unknown country. The natives of the swampy regions of the Kampong and Eilanden Rivers are among the most primitive types which can be found anywhere—cannibalistic, ferocious, and wholly naked. "Their culture may be called of the Stone Age—often without the stone. Owing to the rareness of such material in these alluvial swamps, we saw only a very few roughly polished stone axes, and bone and shell must largely be

relied on for cutting implements. Most of the arrows and spears had sharp, hard wood points, but some were tipped with the claws of cassowaries." The country is so unproductive that these savages can barely maintain life: nevertheless, they are well-developed physical types, fierce and of ill repute for cruelty and treachery. At first they showed themselves extremely suspicious of the intruders, who undoubtedly stood in serious danger from sudden attack; but gradually they were induced to trade some of their weapons for trifling articles like nails and empty bottles. The expedition had opportunities of studying several of their deserted villages, and met with many grim evidences of their cannibalistic habits. One village yielded a highly interesting collection of skulls, all of which showed evidence of a custom, well known to anthropologists, of extracting the brains of enemies by rude but effective surgery.

An equally hazardous expedition was made up the Ramu River in the Mandated Territory. Here the party met with misfortune, which might easily have proved disastrous. Both its launches were wrecked on the snags which abound in this treacherous stream, and a forced landing had to be made at a place which was provisionally named Grengapoo. There was nothing for it but to settle down in improvised shelters on the river-bank, while two of the party, Lord Elveden and Mr. Wauchope (a local planter), went for help. This meant sculling in a ten-foot dinghy, with about four inches of freeboard, a hundred and forty miles downstream, amid innumerable visible and submerged snags, and with no shelter against the weather, beasts of prey, or the insatiable insects. The journey was accomplished in the remarkably short time of fifty-five hours. Meanwhile, the party of four at Grengapoo were stranded among Stone Age savages of the worst possible reputation. They proved, however, to be less formidable than the mosquitoes and other insects which relentlessly tormented the explorers. The natives, once satisfied of the innocent intentions of the intruders, became friendly and helpful to the point of giving a demonstration in the cooking of sago cakes. It was, perhaps, as well that one member of the party was able to establish a reputation as a supreme magician by being able to remove his teeth—an awe-inspiring performance of which the savages never tired.

When help arrived, and the launches were salvaged, Lord Moyne was able to go up the river as far as Atemble, and to fulfil his desire to study the Aiome pygmies. He was not able to penetrate into the Aiome country itself, but, through the help of a friendly chieftain, he saw some twenty-five members of this highly interesting race, of which little was previously known. They are among the many conundrums in the medley of races in New Guinea. Light brown in colour, they are of an average height of 4 ft. 6½ in.; and though they are reputed to be fierce and untamable, Lord Moyne found them, on the contrary, friendly, though very shy. "Nothing could exceed the filth of their bodies. . . . Faintly tattooed on each of the men were about ten straight blue lines running perpendicularly down the forehead and diagonally across the temples. Three longer lines ran diagonally across each cheek. . . . The ends of the nostrils were set squarely and not diagonally, the bulbs being made to stand out by a bird's quill or as many as four fine sticks cut from the fronds of a sago-palm and

worn right through the septum. About three shorter sticks were generally set in the nostrils at various angles diagonal to the bridge." The features strongly suggest an Australoid type, but the ethnic origins of this people are, as yet, a mystery to anthropologists, to whom, however, Lady Broughton's excellent photographs will supply valuable clues.

With these pygmies it is interesting to compare the negrito tribe at Zambales, in the Philippines—also very simple children of nature, living in diminutive grass huts and armed only with bows and arrows. Living comparatively close to Manila, they are something of a paradox, and it appears that the Philippine administration strongly objects to their being photographed, lest they be taken for "typical Filipinos"! Indefatigable in his search for Lilliputians, Lord Moyne also made an excursion to Taiping, in the Malayan State of Perak, to study the Semang Pygmies, a small but sturdy race which lives in extremely flimsy forest-shelters, and still uses the blow-pipe.

Among other little-known races which were studied by the expedition, particular interest attaches to the Radés of Annam, "an ancient people said to be of Southern Mongoloid stock with a possible mixture of Polynesian." Settled near Nhatrang, they form a little insulated population, living in primitive conditions quite apart from other



"MEDICAL PRACTICE" IN THE NICOBAR ISLANDS: TWO WITCH-DOCTORS AND A DEVIL-CHASER (RIGHT) OF CAR NICOBAR, THE PRINCIPAL ISLAND.

"We found the two Ma-a-fais, or witch-doctors, one a grown-up man and the other a little girl. . . . To qualify they must be suffering from some serious illness and must profess to have received a revelation from the spirits. Initiation is conducted by the Menluanas, or devil-chasers. . . . As Ma-a-fais must do nothing for themselves, the two whom we saw had an old woman to look after them. They were decorated with coils of silver wire on necks, arms and legs, and so that they might be photographed the old woman put on the rest of their regalia, long strings of silver coins and a Chinese straw hat also decked with silver coins."



CANOES CUT IN HALF TO EXPOSE THE CORPSES OF THEIR LATE OWNERS: A STRANGE FUNERAL CUSTOM AMONG THE NATIVES OF CHOWRA, ONE OF THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

"The dead are buried with much ceremony on Chowra, but the bodies are disinterred after three days and placed in the canoes of their late owners. In order to receive the bodies the canoes are cut in half transversely, and we saw several propped up on crossed stakes and standing near the beach when we landed. When the props rot away the dogs and the pigs quickly dispose of the remains, except for the white skulls with which the ground was littered."

Illustrations reproduced from "Walkabout," by Lord Moyne. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Heinemann.

* "Walkabout: A Journey in Lands Between the Pacific and Indian Oceans." By Lord Moyne. With an Introduction by Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., and an Appendix by Dr. A. J. E. Cave. Illustrated from Photographs by Lady Broughton. (William Heinemann; 18s.)

Annamites, and impervious to civilisation. They appear to be peaceful, and to practise simple handicrafts skilfully. The Ongé of Little Andaman are in some ways the most extraordinary of the races observed by Lord Moyne. They are completely uncivilised and live in sole occupation of a small island in the Andaman group. They are extremely hostile to strangers, and have committed, within quite recent years, several unpunished outrages on those who have attempted to land on their island. One of them, a few years ago, was taken from the island to be trained as an interpreter. "The prospects seemed quite hopeful for a time, until by chance he saw his own face in a looking-glass. It is believed that he took it to be the ghost of one of his own people, and from that time he pined away and died shortly afterwards." This also is a pygmy race, averaging about 4 ft. 5 in. in height, and is remarkable for the steatopygous development of the females. Despite their reputation, Lord Moyne found the Ongé singularly friendly. He comments on the healthy physical condition of these savages, who are entirely untouched by civilisation, and contrasts them with the many primitive peoples who seem to suffer immediate and disastrous deterioration from well-meant "civilising influences"—not least, from competing missionary enterprises, the activities of which in

Continued on page 1038.

IN NEW GUINEA AND ITS ISLANDS: STRANGE CUSTOMS AND CREATURES.



"MAN FRIDAY" FOOTPRINTS SEEN ON LAAG ISLAND, OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, WHICH WAS BELIEVED TO BE UNINHABITED: THE ONLY SIGN OF NATIVE LIFE ON THE ISLAND.



A YOUNG SPECIMEN OF THE NEW GUINEA HORNBILL: A RARE BIRD COLLECTED IN PAPUA—NOW IN THE LONDON ZOO.



MUDDY RIVER BANKS CROSSED ON FELLED TREE TRUNKS: NATIVE "SLIPS" IN A VILLAGE BESIDE THE BARAM RIVER, SARAWAK.



BEAUTIFUL CARVING ON A BOAT IN THE TROBRIAND ISLANDS, NEAR THE SOLOMONS: CRAFTSMANSHIP IN A GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY STUDIED BY THE FAMOUS ANTHROPOLOGIST, PROFESSOR MALINOWSKI.



A NEW TYPE OF TREE-KANGAROO FROM NEW GUINEA: A SUB-SPECIES BROUGHT ALIVE TO EUROPE FOR THE FIRST TIME; WITH PECULIAR GOLDEN EARS AND TAIL, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL DARK COLOUR.



A MOTHER AND CHILD OF THE SOUTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN; SHOWING THE FASHIONABLE GRASS "BUSTLE," AND THE METHOD OF ELONGATING THE BABY'S HEAD.



A NATIVE OF THE RAMU DISTRICT, NEW GUINEA, IN DANCE ATTIRE: AN OLD CHIEF WHO HAD EATEN TOO MUCH BETEL NUT, THE NATIVE "ALCOHOL."



TWO MEN AND A WOMAN ON THE EILANDER RIVER, DUTCH NEW GUINEA: NATIVES EXCHANGING THEIR BAMBOO BRACELETS FOR OLD BOTTLES.

These interesting photographs were taken by the Hon. Anthony Chaplin, a member of Lord Moyne's expedition which recently returned from New Guinea and the neighbouring islands. Among the most valuable of the achievements of the expedition was the discovery in New Guinea of a light-skinned race of pygmies never before visited. This surprising discovery has already been illustrated and described in our pages. Here we give other results of the expedition's work in the neighbourhood. The top left-hand photograph shows the footprints of inquisitive natives on Laag Island, five miles from the mainland of Dutch New

Guinea at the mouth of the Bloemen River. The island was thought to be uninhabited, and indeed the party saw no natives during the few days of their stay. Yet traces of them were found afterwards all round the place where lunch was eaten one day.—The Trobriand Islanders are noted for the elaborate carving with which they adorn their boats, as well as their bowls and ornaments.—The Eilander River natives of south-west Dutch New Guinea go naked but for ornamental grass belts and arm-bands.—We give a review of Lord Moyne's most fascinating book "Walkabout"—describing his experiences and discoveries—on the opposite page.

CONTROLLED BY GENERAL FRANCO.



THE "ESPAÑA": THE BATTLESHIP CONTROLLED BY GENERAL FRANCO; ARMED WITH TWELVE-INCH GUNS, AND CAPABLE OF TWENTY KNOTS.



THE "CANARIAS": A FORMIDABLE 10,000-TON CRUISER, ARMED WITH EIGHT-INCH GUNS, CAPABLE OF THIRTY-THREE KNOTS, AND CARRYING TWO AIRCRAFT.



THE "REPUBLICA": AN OLD CRUISER MOUNTING SIX-INCH GUNS, AND BELIEVED TO HAVE A SPEED OF TWENTY-FIVE KNOTS.



THE "ALMIRANTE CERVERA": A MODERN LIGHT CRUISER WITH A SPEED OF THIRTY-FOUR KNOTS, AND MOUNTING EIGHT 6-INCH GUNS.

General Franco's announcement of his intention to prevent war materials and other supplies from reaching the Spanish Government forces *via* the Mediterranean ports has focussed attention on the naval side of the Civil War. We illustrate here certain of the principal naval units on each side. The modern eight-inch gun cruiser "Canarias," which is with General Franco's forces, is a formidable vessel, with a speed of thirty-three knots. None of the Government cruisers could stand up to her, and the one Government battleship could not hope to bring her to battle in normal circumstances. Recent reports suggest that the "Canarias" has been active in interfering with shipping off Barcelona. Besides the ships illustrated here,

CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT.



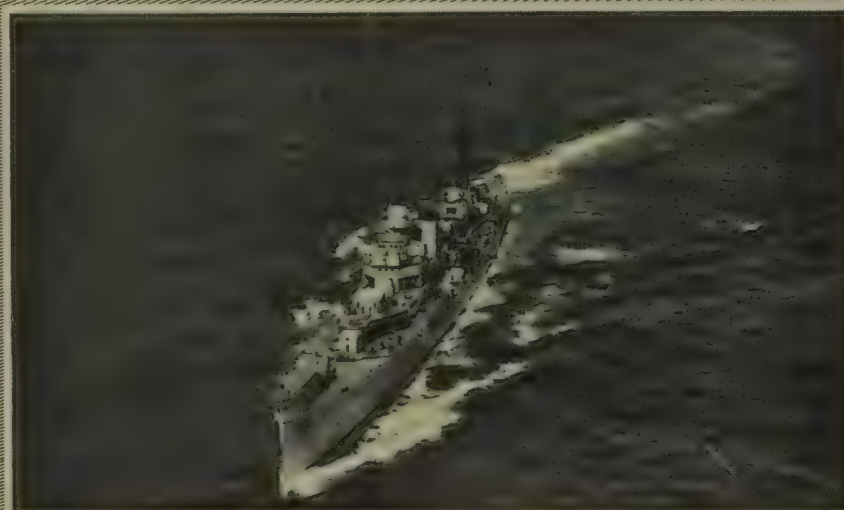
THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT BATTLESHIP "JAIME I.": A SISTER-SHIP TO THE "ESPAÑA," WHICH HAD HER FOC'S'LE WRECKED BY A BOMB IN AUGUST.



A "C" CLASS SUBMARINE: ONE OF THE MORE MODERN UNDERWATER CRAFT BELIEVED TO HAVE REMAINED WITH THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.



THE "LIBERTAD": A MODERN LIGHT CRUISER, SISTER-SHIP TO THE "ALMIRANTE CERVERA" CONTROLLED BY GENERAL FRANCO.



THE "MIGUEL CERVANTES": ANOTHER CRUISER OF THE "LIBERTAD" CLASS—MEMBERS OF WHICH CLOSELY RESEMBLE BRITISH "E" CLASS CRUISERS.



THE "MENDEZ NUNEZ": A 1923 LIGHT CRUISER (4650 TONS) ARMED WITH SIX 6-INCH GUNS, AND CAPABLE OF TWENTY-NINE KNOTS.

General Franco is understood to control some torpedo-boats, gunboats, and armed trawlers. Further, it was stated recently that a submarine had gone over to him from the Government side. Mr. Hector C. Bywater, the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," has said that there is good reason for believing that it was this vessel which was responsible for the attack on the "Miguel Cervantes" at Cartagena. The Government still has a number of destroyers, three torpedo-boats, and possibly as many as seven submarines. They can thus claim a paper supremacy in these classes, but their vessels are known to be short of officers. We should add that a number of our photographs are reproduced from Jane's "Fighting Ships."

FRANCO'S NAVAL THREAT TO BARCELONA; AND A SAFETY ZONE FOR SHIPS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



THE CATALAN CAPITAL MENACED BY NAVAL BOMBARDMENT: A PICTORIAL MAP OF BARCELONA, WITH ITS HARBOUR AND BUILDINGS, AND (INSET) A MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SAFETY ZONE FOR FOREIGN AND NEUTRAL SHIPS.

As noted in our last issue, General Franco recently communicated to the British Government a statement that, in view of traffic in arms and war material through Barcelona, it might become necessary to destroy that port, and warning foreign ships anchored there to leave. The British Ambassador at Hendaye was thereupon instructed to request a guarantee of security in certain anchorages at Barcelona. The result was made known on November 26, when Rear-Admiral Lyon, commanding the Third Cruiser Squadron, sent to the Admiralty the following message: "The Military Governor of Majorca has informed me that the safety zone fixed by the naval staff for foreign and neutral ships in the port of Barcelona will

be the area between the land and the open sea to the south of the parallel 41 deg. 20.3 min. north." This, it was explained, represents roughly an east-to-west line three-quarters of a mile south of the Barcelona breakwater light. Our pictorial map shows the Barcelona zone and a panoramic view of the city, with its principal streets and public buildings likely to be endangered by a naval bombardment. The old part of Barcelona is near the harbour, while beyond lie newer districts, laid out in rectangular blocks after the American manner. The Hotel Colon, it may be added, is now the headquarters of the Militia, and the Ritz Hotel is the centre of food supply for the Militia's womenfolk and children.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



GIANT BIRDS IN FOUR CONTINENTS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

IN any given species of bird we find a relative constancy in regard to its size. But when a number of species belonging to some large group come to be examined we find a surprising range in size, as, for example, between the little "button-quail" and the turkey; the little "falconets" and the lammergeir, or the condor. When we turn to fossil and sub-fossil species, the contrasts to be found are even greater.

Let me take first the moas (*Dinornis*) of New Zealand, and *Aepyornis* of Madagascar, concerning which the older writers gave us some grossly exaggerated accounts in this matter of size. The natives of Waiapu used to tell a story of a monstrous bird called moa, having the head of a man and inhabiting the mountainsidesome eighty miles away. This mighty bird, the last of his race, was said to be attended by two equally huge lizards that kept guard while he slept. On the approach of a man they wakened the moa, who instantly rushed out upon the intruder and trampled him to death! That tale was in circulation just on one hundred years ago. Since then we have learned much about these wonderful birds. In museums whole skeletons are now exhibited, and in the British Museum of Natural History there may be seen feet with

their dried ligaments, rings of the windpipe, skin, and feathers. Skeletons, skulls, and odd bones in large numbers have been found. And from these remains no fewer than twenty distinct species have been named, ranging in size from birds rather bigger than a turkey to giants of between 10 and 11 ft. high. All had lost the power of flight, and in most of them even the shoulder-girdle and wings had vanished, leaving no trace on the breast-bone of articular surfaces for this shoulder-girdle. Feathers have also been found, and these show us that they had a double shaft—a main shaft and an "after shaft," the latter as long as the main shaft, as in the emu and the cassowary of to-day. Finally, from dried specimens of their droppings we learn that they lived largely on ferns, both leaves and roots.

What led to their extinction? Until man made his appearance in this part of the world their only enemy was probably *Harpagornis*, a giant eagle nearly twice as big as any living to-day. At the time of the invasion of their island by man, however, they would seem to have already been on the wane: and he hastened the process by hunting them for food, as their charred remains show us. But in one great morass enormous numbers of their bones have been found. Here they must have died in thousands, probably driven to the numerous springs there by thirst in times of drought. How are we to account for the existence, side by side, of the giants of the tribe and the "pygmies" of their race? This raises a rather interesting point.

The next in point of size is the *Aepyornis* of Madagascar, the largest species of which was only very slightly inferior in stature to the largest of the moas. It was the discovery of specimens of its enormous eggs which preceded the finding of its bones, that gave rise to the story of the famous

"Roc" of Sinbad the Sailor. It is the biggest egg known. One such egg would hold a little more than two gallons, or the contents of six ostrich eggs or 148 hen's eggs! The size of an egg, however, is only a rough guide to the size of the bird which laid it, for the egg of the apteryx of to-day equals about one-third of the weight of its body—a truly gigantic egg, considering the size of the bird. Here

remarkable of all are found in the six species of the genus *Phororhacos*. For the fine photograph of the skull of the largest species I am indebted to the kindness of Lord Rothschild, who sent me this and the accompanying photographs of the moa and *Aepyornis* for the purpose of this essay. This skull measures 2 ft. in length—larger than that of a horse! It is shown here in comparison with that

of an ostrich, which, by the way, has a relatively small skull. But that of *Phororhacos* was so large and heavy that it brought about a great enlargement of the neck vertebrae to carry it. Another notable feature of this skull is the marked degree of lateral compression which it displays.

Another flightless giant was *Diatryma*, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming. The restored skeleton shows us a bird about 7 ft. high, curiously reminiscent—especially in regard to its skull and hip-girdle—to *Phororhacos*, but its precise relationships are still obscure. Some years ago a tarsometatarsal bone—that to which the toes are attached—was found in the Lower Eocene near Epernay! If this bone is correctly identified as a portion of the skeleton of a *Diatryma*, then we are faced with a very surprising discovery in the geographical distribution of *Diatryma*. It seems,

indeed, incredible that members of this genus should be found in such widely-sundered areas as Wyoming and New Mexico in America, and Epernay in France. For they were all, it is to be remembered, flightless birds.

No more, indeed, than vestiges of incomplete wings are found in any member of the genus, and all are of the same geological age. We should have to explain this anomaly by accepting the postulated Atlantic land-bridge between Europe and America. Such an explanation most certainly will find few to support it. Even if such a means of distribution could be justified, we have still to ask whence arose the parent stock in full possession of the power of flight, and why was it lost in all the species resident within these widely separated areas?

Flightless birds can only attain this condition where there is an equable climate and an abundance of food the year round, and where there are no large, predatory animals—hence, with a few exceptions, they are found only on islands; and they furnish very convincing examples of the effects of use and disuse. For birds do not use their wings for the pure enjoyment of flight, but because they are compelled to fly, not so much to evade enemies as to obtain food or to attain their breeding stations. The great auk became flightless because it found suitable nesting-sites at sea-level, and could obtain all its food

in the sea. But the wings did not completely degenerate. They had to maintain sufficient area to enable them to be used as swimming organs. The auks and guillemots also use their wings for this purpose, but they are kept efficient as flying organs by the need of nesting-sites on the ledges of cliffs often 200 ft. or more above the sea.

I might cite the cases of yet other avian giants, but unless they can be illustrated by restorations or photographs of skeletons, or parts of skeletons, no useful purpose can be served by describing them.



A MODEL OF A HUGE NEW ZEALAND MOA—WITH A MAN FOR COMPARISON: ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SPECIES WHOSE FINAL EXTINCTION WAS PROBABLY BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAORIS.

The model of the Moa was made under the direction of Lord Rothschild for his Museum at Tring. Although it is usually classed as a distinct species, Lord Rothschild has suggested that it is really the female of *Dinornis Maximus*, the skeleton of which is illustrated on the right.

THE SKELETON OF *DINORNIS MAXIMUS*: A GIGANTIC MOA DISTINGUISHED BY MASSIVE LEG BONES, THE ENTIRE ABSENCE OF EVEN A RUDIMENTARY SHOULDER GIRDLE AND WING BONES, AND A RELATIVELY SMALL SKULL.

again, in the case of *Aepyornis*, we have small species as well as giants living together. There is, however, a possibility that these contrasts in size in both moas and *Aepyornis* are, in some cases at any rate, sexual differences.



THE SKULL OF *PHORORHACOS*, A GIGANTIC EXTINCT BIRD FROM PATAGONIA—PLACED BESIDE THAT OF AN OSTRICH FOR COMPARISON.

The skull of *Phororhacos* is 2 ft. long (fully as big as a horse's!) with a laterally compressed hooked beak. This photograph, like the others on this page, was taken in the Museum of Lord Rothschild at Tring.

This view was suggested several years ago by Lord Rothschild.

Let us turn now to the group of South American fossil birds known as the "stereornithes," the ancestors, it has been suggested, of the anseres, the stork tribe, and the birds of prey. Some authorities, however, regard one of these—*Phororhacos* and its allies—as more nearly related to the crane tribe. Altogether nine distinct genera of the stereornithes are recognised, but all agree in the relatively enormous size of their skulls. The most

THE HIGHEST PEAK EVER CLIMBED : 25,660 FT. NANDA DEVI, THE REMOTE.



NANDA DEVI, THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CLIMBED AT LAST: A VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUNTAIN, REACHED BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EXPEDITION FIFTY-ONE DAYS AFTER THEY HAD LEFT THEIR BASE.



NANDA DEVI, THE HIGHEST SUMMIT YET CLIMBED IN THE WORLD: THE GREAT PEAK IN THE GARWHAL HIMALAYAS AS SEEN AT SUNSET FROM PISGAH CAMP--ESTABLISHED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EXPEDITION ON EMERGING FROM THE UPPER RISHI GORGE.

Nanda Devi, the highest mountain in the British Empire as well as the highest mountain whose summit has been reached by climbers, was conquered by a British-American expedition at the end of August. This was noted under a full-page illustration of the twin peaks in our issue of September 19. On this, and

on succeeding pages, we give photographs of the approach and the ascent. In a series of articles in "The Times," describing the expedition, Professor T. Graham Brown gives it as his opinion that Nanda Devi is "without doubt the least accessible mountain in the world."

"THE WORLD'S LEAST ACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN": THE ASSAULT ON NANDA DEVI.



THE LONG CONTEST AGAINST NANDA DEVI'S "OUTER DEFENCES": A SCENE AT BRIDGE CAMP (11,800 FT.) ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE UPPER RISHI GORGE; SHOWING LOADS BEING WEIGHED.

As already noted, Nanda Devi has been described by Professor Graham Brown, of the British-American expedition, as the "least accessible mountain in the world." The approach to it is through an inner and an outer rocky basin, the two being linked by the Rishi Gorge. Here, in the words of Professor Brown: "For almost three and a half miles the flanks rise, at first precipitously and then at only less abrupt angles until they terminate some 8000 ft. above the river, in rocky peaks." The expedition's way through was developed from that found by Ship-ton and Tilman in 1934. Once through the gorge they had to cross the Inner Basin before the ascent of the mountain itself could be begun. An advanced base was established, and then six more camps had to be set up for the successful assault on the summit.



IN THE RISHI GORGE, GIVING ACCESS TO THE "INNER BASIN," IN WHICH RISES NANDA DEVI: MANA PORTERS, WHO CHEERFULLY CARRIED THEIR LOADS, IN SPITE OF BARE FEET, ASCENDING A CLIFF.



THE ASCENT OF NANDA DEVI ITSELF, AFTER THE FORMIDABLE "OUTER DEFENCES" HAD BEEN PENETRATED: CAMP I. ON THE SOUTH RIDGE; SHOWING THE PLATFORM WHICH HAD TO BE BUILT FOR TENTS.



A TENT PERCHED ON A PRECARIOUS SITE ON THE SOUTH RIDGE: THE NARROW LEDGE AT CAMP II. (20,400 FT.), WHICH FALLS AWAY NEARLY VERTICALLY ON THE RIGHT, JUST OUTSIDE THE PHOTOGRAPH.

PERILS OF THE ASSAULT ON NANDA DEVI: TORRENT AND SNOWSTORM.



A THRILLING INCIDENT DURING THE NANDA DEVI EXPEDITION'S CROSSING OF THE "OUTER BASIN": PORTERS FORDING THE SWOLLEN RHAMANI TORRENT BY MEANS OF A FIXED ROPE—A SPOT WHERE SOME OF THE CARRIERS TURNED BACK.



THE GRUELLING ASCENT OF NANDA DEVI ITSELF: HEAVILY LOADED MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EXPEDITION MAKING THEIR WAY TOWARDS CAMP I. UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

BESIDES the difficulties of the two mountainous basins which had to be traversed, the British-American Nanda Devi Expedition also encountered a succession of hindrances from the weather. The Rhamani torrent, which barred the way to the entrance to the Upper Rishi Gorge, was found to be in flood, as the result of recent rain. By a fine piece of work one member of the party succeeded in getting a rope across, but a number of the coolies refused to go farther. Others, however, faced the torrent courageously, and the loads were swung across by ropes. Later, when Nanda Devi itself had been reached and an Advanced Base established, the progress of the assault was interrupted by snowstorms. The new snow made the ascent to Camp I, on the south ridge of the mountain doubly difficult. On the last stages of the climb the members of the expedition carried more and more of the loads themselves.



CLIMBING AT A GREAT ALTITUDE ON NANDA DEVI ITSELF: NEGOTIATING A PRECIPITOUS SNOW SLOPE BETWEEN CAMP IV. (21,700 FT.) AND CAMP V. (ABOUT 23,500 FT.).

MASTERPIECES OF EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE NEW TO LONDON:

By Courtesy of the British Museum



1. A BRONZE CAT WITH KITTENS—A MOST UNUSUAL SUBJECT IN EGYPTIAN ART: A WORK DATING FROM THE 26TH DYNASTY OR LATER, OF A TYPE USED AS COVERS FOR THE MUMMIFIED REMAINS OF SACRED ANIMALS, AND RECALLING THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS ON THEBAN TOMB PAINTINGS AND ON OSTRACA.



2. AN 18TH-DYNASTY IVORY TOILET SPOON—THE HANDLE FORMED AS A DATE-PALM, WITH HUMAN FIGURES AND MONKEYS: A HUMOROUS FANCY, EXQUISITELY WROUGHT.



6. A MUMMY MASK OF SILVER GILT, BELONGING TO A LATE PERIOD IN THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT, NOT EARLIER THAN THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.: A FINE WORK, BY A PROCESS RARE IN ANTIQUITY, PERFECTLY PRESERVED.



7. AN ORNAMENT FOR THE HEAD OF A RITUAL STAFF, OF THE FIFTH OR FOURTH CENTURY B.C., THE BEST PRESERVED EXAMPLE OF ITS KIND: A SOLAR BARQUE (DESCRIBED BELOW) RESTING ON A CROCODILE AND SURMOUNTED BY THE FALCON OF HORUS.

The British Museum has just placed on view temporarily an important exhibition of ancient Egyptian sculpture lent by Mr. C. S. Gulbenkian, the well-known art collector, who recently lent to the National Gallery a number of world-famous paintings, as recorded, with illustrations, in our issue of August 1. Regarding some of the Egyptian sculptures here illustrated, the following further details are given in descriptive notes supplied: (2) "The handle is in the form

of a palm tree. Two monkeys squat on the date clusters, eating. An attenuated boy climbs the tree while his equally thin master stands idly by, not noticing. The bowl is an oval leaf." (5) "The head-dress has a hole in front for attaching a separate uraeus, possibly golden." (7) "On the boss of a shaft is the crocodile, symbol of the god Sebek, supporting the boat, the bow and stern of which terminate in bosses bearing sun-symbols incised. In the centre is the god's

A FAMOUS COLLECTION LENT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

AND MR. C. S. GULBENKIAN.



3. DATED, FROM ITS STYLE, TO THE MIDDLE KINGDOM (C. 2400-2200 B.C.) AND PROBABLY REPRESENTING A NUBIAN OFFICIAL: A SCULPTURED HEAD OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY, IN A DARK GRANITE SELDOM USED BY THE EGYPTIANS BUT OBTAINED FROM ANCIENT QUARRIES IN THE NILE VALLEY.



8. A HEAD OF A MAN IN GREEN SCHIST—THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE IN THIS TECHNIQUE: A WORK OF THE SAITE PERIOD, SIXTH CENTURY B.C., OF THE SCHOOL THAT PRODUCED THE "GREEN HEAD" IN BERLIN.

1. A HEAD OF A PHARAOH, SOMETIMES IDENTIFIED AS THOTHMESIS III. OR AMENHOTEP II. IN BLUE GLAZE WITH THE RIGHT EYE IN BLACK AND WHITE GLASS: A SMALL WORK OF THE FIFTEENTH OR FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. (ACTUAL SIZE).



5. A HEAD COMPOUNDED OF TWO PARTS, A HEAD-DRESS OF BLUE GLAZED EARTHENWARE AND A FACE OF WHITE VITREOUS PASTE: THE UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF THIS TECHNIQUE (18TH DYNASTY—15TH OR 14TH CENTURY B.C.).



9. CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FINEST EGYPTIAN PORTRAITS KNOWN, AND GENERALLY BELIEVED TO REPRESENT AMENEMHAT III., OF THE 12TH DYNASTY, ABOUT 2050 B.C.: A STATUE HEAD IN OBSIDIAN, A NATURAL GLASS PROBABLY OBTAINED BY THE EGYPTIANS FROM ARMENIA.

shrine, bearing on the panels at either side designs showing the worship by a suppliant of Ra'Herakhti and Tum, two forms of the sun-god, whose figure as the hawk-headed Amen-Ra' is within the shrine. Above the designs are open-worked panels showing Isis and Nephthys, who also stand on either side of the door. Before them is a royal sphinx in the position often occupied by the captain, directing the steersman, who once held two paddles. Above the

shrine is the falcon of Horus." (9) "Obsidian was obtained in ancient times in the Aegean from Melos, but the Egyptians probably obtained it from Armenia, whence they also imported timber. There is no evidence as to the date of this head other than the style. It was once suggested that it is of the 25th Dynasty, but most scholars now accept the opinion of the late Charles Ricketts, that it is a portrait of Amenemhat III. The head was once in the MacGregor Collection."

FROM MUIRHEAD BONE'S HUNDRED-GUINEA BOOK: DRAWINGS OF OLD SPAIN.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM "OLD SPAIN"; BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. MACMILLAN, THE PUBLISHERS.

THE contradictory reports as to the material damage done during the Spanish Civil War leave uncertain the fate of many architectural and artistic treasures that have been involved in the fighting. Mr. Muirhead Bone's remarkable "Old Spain" anthologises a series of the finest, many of which, it may be, are no more. The book contains no fewer than 120 full-page plates, besides numerous other illustrations. It is published at the price of a hundred guineas. Here are given three of the illustrations depicting Oviedo, where, after withstanding a siege of nearly three months by Government forces consisting mainly of Asturian miners, the insurgent garrison under Colonel Aranda was relieved on October 17. Oviedo might have been held by the Government, but for Colonel Aranda's astuteness. At the beginning of the civil war, when military risings were in progress in other parts of Spain, he was summoned to meet of local authorities in the offices of the Civil



AT OVIEDO, WHERE INSURGENT FORCES WITHSTOOD A THREE MONTHS' SIEGE WITH GREAT FORTITUDE AND TENACITY: A BASKET MARKET IN FRONT OF ONE OF THE TOWN'S EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PALACES—ONE OF MR. MUIRHEAD BONE'S ILLUSTRATIONS TO "OLD SPAIN."



THE ROMANESQUE TOWER AND BISHOP'S PALACE AT OVIEDO: A LOCALITY WHICH SUFFERED SEVERELY IN THE FIRST ASTURIAN RISING.

Governor. He was asked to provide arms for the workers. He assured the Governor and a committee of workers that the troops at his command were sufficient for the defence of the town. Not ten minutes after this, he made his way from the building and was commanding insurgent troops in the barracks. He soon found himself fiercely attacked, however, and, during the ensuing siege, his garrison was reduced in strength from some 1200 to only 350 men. The relief columns were led by Colonel Alonso and General Lombarte. Later the Government forces claimed to be again pressing the insurgents hard in Oviedo. The Bishop's Palace was practically destroyed in the first Asturian rising, when great damage was also done to portions of the Cathedral. As the result of the almost continuous fighting, much of the town has been ruined, and the view of the Bishop's Palace seen here probably no longer exists. In the upper photograph is seen a basket market in a square at Oviedo in front of one of the typical old eighteenth-century palaces—a charming specimen of graceful Baroque. Much of Oviedo is modern, but these old houses (delightfully coloured) are in a curious local style unlike anything else in Spain. Cut off from the south and west by high mountains, the Asturias has a strongly developed local architectural style.



AN ARCHITECTURAL PECULIARITY OF OVIEDO: OLD HOUSES BUILT IN A LOCAL STYLE WHICH IS UNLIKE ANYTHING ELSE IN SPAIN.

WHERE FRANCO ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS: SALAMANCA.—BY BONE.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM "OLD SPAIN"; BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. MACMILLAN, THE PUBLISHERS.



THE MIDSUMMER FAIR AT SALAMANCA—WHERE GENERAL FRANCO ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS: A VIEW WHICH ADJOINS THAT REPRODUCED BELOW—ONE OF THE MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATIONS TO "OLD SPAIN."

THESE two drawings of Salamanca by Mr. Muirhead Bone form part of the same panorama; the upper one being on the left and the lower the right of the view. They are reproduced in "Old Spain," a magnificent work illustrated by Mr. Bone and published in a limited edition by Messrs. Macmillan. In the old days the Midsummer Fair at Salamanca was a scene of great animation. The River Tormes shrank to a small rivulet at this season and the Fair of animals—chiefly pigs and horses—occupied the wide plain of the empty river under the town, which is spanned by perhaps the finest Roman bridge in Spain. The well-to-do peasantry of this region clung to their old costumes of black velvet clothes (the men with knee-breeches ornamented with silver coins). Salamanca was famous for the elaborate peasant jewellery worn by the women. It is still more famous, of course, for its ancient University. The towers of this and the

(Continued above on right.)



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MIDSUMMER FAIR AT SALAMANCA—SHOWING THE ARCHES OF THE FAMOUS ROMAN BRIDGE OVER THE TORMES, AND THE "NEW" CATHEDRAL BEHIND IT.

large Jesuit seminary are in the middle of the distant hillside. To the right is the "new" Cathedral (sixteenth century), with its great tower; while built in, and underneath it, but not very plainly visible owing to the scaffolding round the parts being repaired, is the very interesting small Romanesque "old" cathedral. In the distance to the left are convents left ruined in the Peninsular War. Salamanca was converted into a fortified place by the French in 1811. They demolished some twenty colleges and seminaries and pulled down practically the whole of the southwest of the town. Wellington met their forces under Marmont here in July 1812, and defeated them in under an hour. Then, as now, Salamanca was strategically important as commanding one of the routes into Portugal. The insurgents have controlled it since the outbreak of the civil war, without being seriously challenged. It has been General Franco's headquarters.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

**MATTHEW
ARNOLD**

expressed a partial truth in asserting that "Nature is cruel: man is sick of blood"; but subsequent events have somewhat invalidated the latter part of his pronouncement. Even the Great War did not slake man's thirst for his own life-stream. When we consider what has since happened in Spain and Abyssinia, not to mention the Chaco and the fringes of China, we must admit that there still exist human beings not seriously afflicted with hæmatophobia.

On the other hand, notably among English-speaking races, there has been a marked diminution of cruelty towards wild animals, and a strong tendency to make friends with them, to observe and photograph instead of shooting them, and to save dwindling species from extermination. No one has done finer work of this sort than the famous nature-lover who has now added to his other entrancing books "TALES OF AN EMPTY CABIN." By Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin (Grey Owl). With thirty-four illustrations (Lovat Dickson; 10s. 6d.). Grey Owl, of course, needs no introduction to our readers, who will remember not only Sir John Lavery's fine portrait of him, given in colour in our last number, but the fact that much of his autobiography, "Pilgrims of the Wild" (reviewed in our issue of March 30, 1935), had appeared serially in five successive numbers during the previous year. Grey Owl has been called a Canadian "St. Francis." It might not be inappropriate also to liken him in one respect to St. Paul, since from being a persecutor (as trapper and fur trader) he was suddenly converted (by a pair of helpless beaver kittens, which he found and reared as pets) into a protector and interpreter of the wild creatures that had once been his prey.

All these experiences, along with allusions to his successful books and films, that led to his appointment as a Conservator of beaver under the Canadian Government, are recalled in the new book, which, in the magic quality of its prose, maintains his high place among nature writers. Incidentally, he endorses the authenticity of Fenimore Cooper's stories (with reservations), and of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," as pictures of North American Indian life. Grey Owl's father was a Scot who married an Apache woman of New Mexico, and to the Scottish strain in him is doubtless due the efficiency of his self-education, which gave him such a command of our language. The "empty cabin" of the book's title is the scene of his earlier adventures, now, like many another such cabin, left derelict in the lonely solitudes. Round it he evokes many old memories and tales of bygone days, striving to bring to his readers "something of the spirit of Romance, something of the grandeur and the beauty, a little of the Soul of this untamed and untameable Northland." The photographs are charming.

Besides these reminiscences recalling "dear days of old with the faces in the firelight," rather in the mood of Stevenson's lines to the tune of "Wandering Willie," Grey Owl gives us some delightful new chapters about his furred and feathered friends, who, it appears, make themselves so much at home in his abode that he tends to become not so much their keeper as a kind of handy man about the place in their employment and always at their beck and call. "This Beaver Lodge," he writes, "is not only my home; it is the home, too, of my Beaver People and is the gathering place of many other creatures. . . . They range all the way from the small, black, woolly beaver-mouse who goes hopefully around wondering when I am going to leave the lid off the butter-dish, to the great moose, as big as a horse and having, in the proper season, antlers three feet and a half across, who, an intermittent but fairly regular visitor, does some of his heavier thinking while standing outside my window." The beavers themselves, though lovable and interesting companions, are mischievous, noisy, and destructive, and their activities are hardly conducive to literary work.

On the ethics of killing Grey Owl makes noteworthy comment. "I am still a hunter," he says, "in a little different way. The camera is my weapon to-day. It is, after all, more fun, and if sport is the object, a lot harder. . . . I kill no more, unless in case of absolute necessity, having had perhaps my share and over. Some prefer to have a den full of trophies; others a hunting-lodge decorated with skins, maybe. Each to his own taste; I like mine alive." Nor is he alone in his reluctance to destroy life wantonly. Elsewhere he recalls:

"Many instances have I seen of men who, half-ashamed by the presence of spectators, yet had the courage to save the lives of ants, toads, snakes and other lowly creatures in the face of ridicule. And these were virile, hard-looking 'he-men,' to whom such abject forms of life should supposedly have been of small consideration." I am reminded here of Shakespeare's words—

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies.

Nature books often make appropriate Christmas presents, and I can recommend a varied assortment. They fall into three main categories: (1) personal studies of animal friends and pets; (2) informative books, popular or scientific; (3) books about birds. To the first division belongs an attractive record of various pets (including opossums, monkeys, and a lion cub), which takes its title from a verse in Kipling's *Jungle-Book*, namely, "THE CUBS OF THE STRANGER." By Marguerite Tweeddale. With twenty-one illustrations (Methuen; 12s. 6d.). Just as Grey Owl began his animal friendships with a pair of

studies, is that described in the well-known song (written by his cousin) beginning—"There's an old-fashioned house in an old-fashioned street." To the abundant annals concerning the friend of man—and woman—must be added a poignant tribute to a much-loved dog, with some account of his predecessors and successor, entitled (from a phrase of Thomas a Kempis) "INORDINATE (?) AFFECTION." A Story for Dog Lovers. By Ethel Smyth, D.B.E. Illustrated (Cresset Press; 6s.). Herewith may be mentioned also a delightful little volume of canine camera-studies, rich in joyous humour, called "DOGS' LICENCE." By Paul Hubner (Methuen; 3s. 6d.).

My second category opens with a lavishly pictured volume (containing 184 illustrations), described as "a zoology book written specially for the inquisitive age," called "THE STORY OF THE ANIMAL WORLD." By Edward G. Huey. Illustrated by H. R. Daugherty and Olive Earle (Cape; 12s. 6d.). The realm of nature could scarcely be presented to young readers in a simpler, more alluring form. Two books of special interest to Londoners are by officials at the Zoo. There is a wide range of interest in "SEARCHLIGHT ON ANIMALS." By E. G. Boulenger, Director of the Zoological Society's Aquarium, author of *Animal Ways*, "Zoo Cavalcade," etc. With thirty-seven photographs (Robert Hale; 7s. 6d.). Mr. Boulenger by no means confines himself to marine creatures. Slight in bulk, but compact with matter enhancing the interest of a visit to the Gardens, is a little book of essays in animal biology, entitled "AT THE ZOO." By Julian Huxley (Secretary to the Zoological Society). With fifteen plates (Allen and Unwin; 3s. 6d.). Attractive woodcuts decorate another volume on certain problems of animal life, including nature's "cruelty," called—"ENIGMAS OF NATURAL HISTORY." By E. L. Grant Watson. Illustrated by Barbara Greg (Cresset Press; 6s.). The young field naturalist interested in entomology is the type of reader kept in view by the author of "BRITISH GRASSHOPPERS AND THEIR ALLIES." A Stimulus to their Study. By Malcolm Burr, D.Sc., F.R.Ent.S. With six plates, forty maps, fifty-six drawings in the text (Philip Allan; 6s.). According to the author, our native grasshoppers and their relatives have been unduly neglected by naturalists.

In the avian group, priority should be given perhaps to a biographical study of the artist-naturalist who won permanent fame with his great series, "Birds of America," namely, "AUDUBON." By Constance Rourke. With twelve Coloured Plates from Original Audubon Prints. Drawings by James MacDonald (Harrap; 12s. 6d.). The biographer's method is somewhat impressionistic, in the modernist manner. Incidentally she discusses the intriguing question whether John James Audubon was identical with the missing son of Louis XVI. Something

quite new in book publishing is a work illustrated not only in colour but also, as it were, in sound. I refer to "SONGS OF WILD BIRDS." By E. M. Nicholson and Ludwig Koch. Introduction by Julian S. Huxley. With Gramophone Records (Witherby; boxed, 15s.). This fascinating little book is accompanied by two records—one of the nightingale, cuckoo, black-bird, thrush, and two species of woodpecker; the other of the robin, wren, duncock, turtle dove, wood pigeon, chaffinch, willow warbler, white throat, and great tit. At last we have a practical means of studying our "native wood notes wild." To the same series of Bird Lovers' Manuals belongs a study of a much-discussed mystery, namely, "BIRD MIGRATION." A Short Account. By A. Landsborough Thomson, C.B., D.Sc. Illustrated (Witherby; 5s.).

Bird-migrations and the tragedies they involve are also mentioned incidentally in a work that should interest aviators, as well as naturalists, especially by its wonderful illustrations, namely, "BIRD FLIGHT." Written and Designed by Gordon C. Aymar. A Collection of 200 Action Photographs (Lane; 12s. 6d.). Finally, here is a lively book by one who is himself something of a migrant—"BIRDS IN THE WILDERNESS." Adventures of an Ornithologist. By George Miksch Sutton. Illustrated by the author in Colour and Pencil (Macmillan, New York; 15s.). The illustrations are excellent, and the narrative—largely reminiscent and anecdotal—very readable. I like especially the scientific criticism of Poe's poem, "The Raven," followed by a dramatic description of the critic's subsequent fall from a raven's crag, leading him to conclude after all that Edgar Allan, albeit no ornithologist, understood the raven's ill-boding and sinister soul.

C. E. B.



THE AUTHOR OF "TALES OF AN EMPTY CABIN" (REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE) WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO VISITORS: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) GREY OWL, DR. T. D. A. COCKERELL, MRS. COCKERELL, AND ANAHAREO.

Dr. T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado, U.S.A., recently described in "Natural History" (the journal of the American Museum) a visit to Grey Owl and his wife, Anahareo, near his cabin, "Beaver Lodge," beside Ajawaan Lake, Saskatchewan. "We saw the famous beavers, Jelly Roll and Rawhide," writes Dr. Cockerell, "and . . . had a delightful evening talking and telling stories, and discussing the prospects of Grey Owl's lecturing tour in England. . . . He produced his new book, 'Sajo and Her Beaver People,' a most charming story for young and old." This copy was presented to Mrs. Cockerell. Sir John Lavery's Academy portrait of Grey Owl was reproduced in colour in our last issue.



GREY OWL'S LITTLE DAUGHTER: DAWN WATCHING DR. COCKERELL DRAW PICTURES FOR HER AMUSEMENT, AT PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN.

Later in the article quoted under our other illustration, Dr. Cockerell says: "On our way homeward we stopped again at Prince Albert, and there saw Dawn, the little daughter of Grey Owl and Anahareo, now three years old. She is a very lively and dramatic little person, reminding us especially of her mother." The little boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Winters, of Prince Albert.

beaver kittens, so this author starts her story with the rescue of two baby badgers. Finally, she devotes a separate section to dogs. Slightly more scientific in character, though popularly written, is "INTERVIEWING ANIMALS." By Dr. Bastian Schmid. With fifty-seven photographs and five diagrams. Translated by Bernard Miall (Allen and Unwin; 10s. 6d.). Like Grey Owl, Dr. Schmid regards each animal as a separate personality.

Observation of animals, birds, fishes, and insects is charmingly related in "WILD VISITORS TO A COTSWOLD GARDEN." By Ernest C. Harris. With photographs by the author (*Country Life*; 8s. 6d.). Mr. Harris mentions that his childhood home, around which he made these

CRYSTAL PALACE HISTORY: THE 1851 EXHIBITION; EARLY SYDENHAM DAYS.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE AS ORIGINALLY BUILT IN HYDE PARK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION, AND DESCRIBED BY THACKERAY AS A "BLAZING ARCH OF LUCID GLASS": A DRAWING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN 1851, ENTITLED "BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY."



A NEARER VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL CRYSTAL PALACE: A DRAWING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN 1851—"THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING IN HYDE PARK, FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE SERPENTINE," SHOWING BOATING PARTIES.



"INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT FOUNTAINS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE": A DRAWING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF JULY 5, 1856 (JUST TWO YEARS AFTER THE OPENING AT SYDENHAM) SHOWING THE SOUTH TOWER, ONE OF THE TWO GREAT WATER-TOWERS BUILT THERE TO SUPPLY THE FOUNTAINS.

The Crystal Palace was first built in Hyde Park, from designs by Sir Joseph Paxton, to house the Great Exhibition of 1851. When the Exhibition closed in 1852 the idea arose of transferring it to Sydenham, and a company was formed which carried the scheme into effect. The building was largely re-designed by Paxton and was opened on the new site, by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, in June 1854. The two wings and the end transepts were added, and the towers were erected. The original structure in Hyde Park had been exactly 1851 ft. long, to commemorate the date of the Exhibition. At Sydenham the length was increased to 2756 ft., and the height by 44 ft. The new Crystal Palace at once became London's

chief place of resort, and many visiting royalties were entertained by fêtes there, among them Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, the Tsar of Russia, and the Sultan of Turkey. In a descriptive note on the drawing from our issue of July 5, 1856, it was stated: "The directors of the Crystal Palace having resolved that their system of fountains should be unrivalled, even by the far-famed glories of Versailles, decided upon having *jets d'eau* thrown to a height of not less than 250 ft. . . . It was necessary to erect two water-towers to obtain the requisite pressure. These towers . . . each have to support, at a height of nearly 300 ft. above the ground, a body of water of not less than 2000 tons weight."

THE BURNING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE: THE MOST SPECTACULAR FIRE SEEN IN BRITAIN FOR MANY YEARS.



BEFORE THE FIRE: A PANORAMIC AIR VIEW OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE—A HUGE STRUCTURE OF IRON AND GLASS COVERING 35 ACRES: SHOWING THE SOUTH TOWER (PARTLY OCCUPIED BY THE BAIRD TELEVISION COMPANY) ON THE LEFT, THE NORTH TOWER ON THE RIGHT, AND THE GARDENS ON THE EASTERN SIDE.



AFTER THE FIRE: AN AIR PHOTOGRAPH, FROM THE SAME POINT OF VIEW, SHOWING THE VAST MASS OF WRECKAGE AFTER THE BULK OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE HAD CRASHED, AND ONLY THE TWO TOWERS (THE SOUTH ONE HERE SEEN ON THE LEFT) REMAINED STANDING.



THE CELEBRATED HOME OF FIREWORK DISPLAYS ITSELF BECOMES A GIGANTIC PYROTECHNIC "SET PIECE": THE AWE-INSPIRING SPECTACLE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ABLAZE AS FAR AWAY AS THE DEVIL'S DYKE, NEAR BRIGHTON, AND FROM AN AEROPLANE CROSSING

The burning of the Crystal Palace, London's far-famed amusement resort on Sydenham Hill, was the most spectacular fire seen in this country for a great many years. Fortunately (as was officially stated) no lives were lost, but immense damage was done, and among the contents destroyed were the great organ (which cost £9000), together with all the statuary, pictures and furnishings, besides some valuable research apparatus belonging to the Baird

Television Co. That company's production departments, however, escaped serious damage, and one of their representatives was reported to have said: "Provided the South Tower does not fall, we shall not have suffered much loss." At one time it was feared that this tower might collapse on the surrounding houses and streets, where hundreds of spectators were watching. They were forced back by mounted police, and finally 3000 police drew a



FROM END TO END, SENDING UP FLAMES AND GLOWING SMOKE-CLOUDS TO AN ALTITUDE DOUBLE THE HEIGHT OF THE TWO GREAT TERMINAL TOWERS, AND SEEN BY OBSERVERS THE CHANNEL NEAR MARGATE, AS WELL AS BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LONDONERS.

cordon round the whole area. The flames spread with amazing speed, and the vast structure was soon ablaze from end to end, throwing up flames more than 300 ft. and making the sky over Sydenham resemble a brilliant sunset. As one account put it, "Brook, in his wildest dreams, had never conceived such a firework display." News of the disaster was broadcast, and crowds gathered, not only in the locality, but at distant vantage points,

such as Parliament Hill and the Spaniards Road at Hampstead, Primrose Hill, and farther away still at Harrow, on the Hog's Back near Guildford, and on the Chilterns. The glow was even seen from the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, and by a Dutch air pilot as his aeroplane was approaching Margate from Amsterdam. The collapse of the roof was heard at Bromley, five miles away, like the reverberation of distant gunfire.



THE TRAGIC END OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE: AN AIR VIEW AFTER THE FIRE, SHOWING THE SOUTH TOWER IN THE FOREGROUND
THE NORTH TOWER IN THE BACKGROUND, AND BETWEEN THEM NOTHING BUT A MASS OF SMOULDERING RUINS.

By 3 a.m. on December 1 nothing was left of the Crystal Palace but the two lofty towers, one at either end. All the rest of the enormous building, except a portion of roof at the northern end still left in position, had been reduced to a mass of twisted metal, red-hot, and here and there still breaking into flame. During the

war, it may be recalled, the Crystal Palace was used as an R.N.V.R. training "ship." It was feared then that it might be bombed, but German airmen have since stated that it was too valuable as a landmark for raiders to be destroyed. After the fire the Air Ministry warned pilots to avoid low flying over the ruins.



"PORTRAIT OF A LADY,"

BY JOHN HOPPNER, R.A. (1758—1810).

The rivalry between the Society portrait-painters Hoppner and Lawrence paralleled that of their immediate predecessors, Romney and Reynolds. Lawrence, although Hoppner's junior by seven years, was the first to be admitted to the Royal Academy. In 1792 he was appointed Portrait-Painter to the King. Hoppner was already Portrait-Painter to the Prince of Wales. Thus they divided the favours of High Society between them: if Lawrence had the advantage as Painter to the

Court, Hoppner was favoured by the beauties of Carlton House. No one could give greater warmth to a fresh young cheek, more life-like richness to the hair, or render pretty features more fealty. Our reproduction is a very winning example of his art, which was best adapted to feminine portraiture, and also, of course, to the painting of children. It is in the collection of the Earl of Dartmouth, at Patshull House, Wolverhampton.

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WITH THE PEARL MOUNTAIN AS SETTING: PAARL, OF THE VINEYARDS, A SOUTH AFRICAN TOWN SETTLED BY HUGUENOTS IN 1688 AND NOW YIELDING FINE WINES.

The town of Paarl, which is within an hour's drive of Capetown, presents a fascinating prospect, with its houses, cottages, farms, vineyards, and orchards running for seven miles along the banks of the Berg River. Seen from the east (as in our illustration), it appears spread out below the imposing Paarl Mountain. This mountain has several striking features, notably the massive granite heights towering above it. The two summits, as seen here, are known as the 'Britannia Rock' and the 'Paarl Rock.' A magnificent drive traverses the

mountain slopes with a detour to the base of these rocks. The romantic name Paarl is derived from that rugged eminence which, in the rays of the morning sun, glistens in a way that recalls the surface of a pearl ('Paarl' in Dutch). Long avenues of firs, oaks, and poplars combine to give the town a delightfully rural atmosphere. Huguenot fugitives settled at Paarl in 1688, and, in a soil of amazing fertility, began to plant vineyards which to-day supply millions of gallons of the finest wine. In this valley, dotted with farmhouses built in

the old Dutch style of architecture, vineyards are interspersed with large orchards and forests, presenting a wonderful panorama of productivity. The local industries are directly connected with the fertile character of the district. They include establishments for making and maturing wines, Eau de Cologne works, and several jam and canned-fruit factories. These are all equipped on modern lines, to supply home and overseas markets. From November to March splendid fresh fruit of all descriptions is in season in the Cape Peninsula,

for South Africa is a land where Nature is seen in a generous mood. She bestows beauty and charm as well as almost continuous sunshine. It is these things which have given South Africa its increasing popularity as a field of travel that is out of the ordinary. It is a land which welcomes the visitor most heartily. Those of our readers who are thinking of seeing it for themselves may obtain all the information they require from the office of the High Commissioner, South Africa House, London, W.C.2.

McVITIE & PRICE'S *Christmas Specialities*

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2/- per tin



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PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



SIR EDWIN DELLER.

Principal of the University of London since 1929. Died November 30, after an accident at the new University buildings, where a truck fell upon him. An honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple and a Fellow of University College and of King's College. Aged 53.



CAPTAIN E. C. COBB.

Elected M.P. (Conservative) in the by-election at Preston, November 25. Had a majority of 1605 over the Labour candidate—a reduction on the Government majority in 1935. Captain Cobb was a member of the London County Council from 1925 to 1934.



MR. J. T. CHRISTIE.

Appointed Headmaster of Westminster School, in succession to Dr. Costley-White. Aged thirty-seven. Became Headmaster of Repton in 1932. From 1922 to 1928 was sixth-form master at Rugby and later Fellow and tutor at Magdalen College, Oxford.



MR. R. GIBSON.

Elected M.P. (Labour) in the by-election at Greenock, November 26. Had a majority of 2604. The seat was won by Sir Godfrey Collins (Secretary of State for Scotland) for the National Government in the General Election; Sir Godfrey's death causing the by-election.



ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TUPPER.

Granted the occupancy of "The King's House," Burhill, by the King. Joined the Navy in 1873. Admiral. Northern Patrol, in Great War, commanding the 10th Cruiser Squadron, 1916-1919. Served in Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty. Retired in 1921.



MR. H. L. FRENCH.

Appointed Director, the new Food Defence Plans Department. Was Secretary, Food Production Department, during the war. Second secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, since 1934. Represented Britain and Canada, International Institute of Agriculture, 1930-34.



A ROYAL SPECTATOR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE: THE DUKE OF KENT
TALKING TO FIRE BRIGADE OFFICIALS.

Among the thousands of spectators who assembled around the blazing Crystal Palace was the Duke of Kent. H.R.H. had just been attending the dinner of the Travel Association at Grosvenor House. He chatted with the Chief Officer of the London Brigade, Major Morris, who is seen here in uniform, and Mr. W. Cruse, chairman of the L.C.C. Fire Brigade Committee, who is seen next the Duke in a mackintosh. Illustrations of the burning of the Crystal Palace appear elsewhere in this issue.



HERR CARL VON OSSIETZKY.

Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935. A prominent German pacifist (although he served in the war), arrested by the Nazis in 1933. Stated to be now in a tuberculosis hospital. The award aroused great indignation in Germany.



MAJOR J. W. B. TINDALL.

Killed, with Major J. B. P. Secombe, in the engagement with disaffected tribesmen in the Khaisora Valley, N.W. Frontier Province, November 25. Was second-in-command, 3-7th Rajputs. The Khaisora Valley will be found illustrated on page 1020.



HERR EMIL STICKLING.

A German engineer working in Russia. Arrested by the Soviet Government on charges of sabotage and espionage. Sentenced to death by the Soviet Military Tribunal, November 22, this arousing intense indignation in Germany. It was later commuted.



ADMIRAL HORTHY HONOURED IN ROME: THE HUNGARIAN REGENT (IN DARK UNIFORM)
AT A REVIEW WITH KING VICTOR EMMANUEL (RIGHT).

Among the other functions which marked Admiral Horthy's visit to Rome was a big military review held in his honour in Rome. 25,000 men of all branches of the fighting services marched past King Victor Emmanuel in the Via del Impero—the new way cut through the forums of ancient Rome. Admiral Horthy was on the King's right hand and Signor Mussolini on his left. There were 144 field-guns, 256 armoured cars, and 18 tanks in the march-past. The naval review held in Admiral Horthy's honour is illustrated on page 1001.



THE SIGNING OF THE GERMAN-JAPANESE PACT: HERR VON RIBBENTROP (CENTRE)
AND VISCOUNT MUSHAKOYI; WITH GERMAN AND JAPANESE DIPLOMATS.

An agreement between Germany and Japan was signed in Berlin, on November 25, by Herr von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador in London, and Viscount Mushakoyi, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin. The agreement took the form of a declaration of common determination to resist Bolshevism. It was denied that there were any secret military or economic clauses. It was considered strange that Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador in London, should have been chosen as the German signatory.

A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S NEWS OF THE MOMENT.



ITALY'S BIG SUBMARINE-CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME: TWO OF TWENTY-FOUR NEW BOATS, THE "DAGABUR" AND THE "DESSIE," ABOUT TO BE LAUNCHED AT TARANTO. The photograph reproduced above is of unusual interest in view of Italy's big submarine-construction programme. This provides for twenty-four boats and is by far the largest planned by any Power. For the most part, the new craft were ordered during the Mediterranean crisis. When construction is complete, Italy will have 77 submarines, or only three fewer than France, the leading submarine Power. Japan has 66 post-war boats; Great Britain 47; and the U.S. 40.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR PAUL ZAHAROFF: THE CAVITY THROUGH WHICH THE COFFIN WAS LOWERED INTO THE CHAPEL AT CHATEAU D'AILLON, COURT, FORTUNE, IN THE STRICTEST PRIVACY.

The body of Sir Paul Zaharoff was laid to rest on November 29 in the strictest privacy in the crypt of the private chapel of his château at Balmuccia, near Pontione. It had been brought from the Riviera in a motor-hearse. Elaborate precautions were taken to keep out unauthorized persons. The party of the château, which is surrounded by stone walls and high wind fences, was closely guarded by gendarmes from Pontione and Garmagnan. Only members of the family and a few close friends were allowed to enter.



IN THE KHAISORA VALLEY, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE: THE SCENE OF THE RECENT FIGHTING IN WHICH BRITISH OFFICERS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Two British majors and a British soldier were killed and four British officers and nine other ranks wounded in the engagement between Government forces and tribesmen in the Khaisora Valley on November 25. The trouble arose out of the anti-Government action of the Fair of Ipi. He was incensed at a High Court order restoring to her family a Hindu girl who had been kidnapped and married to a Moslem. As the result of Government action, he fled and took refuge among tribes in the Lower Khaisora Valley. Efforts were made by means of consultation with the Tori Khat Malik.



TORI KHATS: THE TRIBE PRINCIPALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ATTACKS IN THE KHAISORA VALLEY, HANDING OVER REFUGES TO A BRITISH AGENT AFTER A PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE. To induce that tribe to expel the fair, the Government had recently made an agreement with this tribe giving freedom of movement to Government troops in the Khaisora Valley. The Tori Khat professed themselves unable to control the activities of the Fair unless "the Government had given some indication of its intention to avail itself of the rights guaranteed to it by the agreement." Two British columns, therefore, moved towards the Khaisora Valley. It appears that it was not anticipated that serious resistance would be encountered.

HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD RECORDED BY THE CAMERA.



REPLACING A HUT: THE NEW CHAPEL AT DR. BARNARDO'S HOMER NAUTICAL SCHOOL, PARKSTONE, DORSET, DEDICATED BY THE BISHOP OF BARKING. The Nautical School at Parkstone, Dorset, which is maintained by Dr. Barnardo's Homes, is in a lovely situation overlooking Poole Harbour. Owing to the generosity of friends, improvements to the buildings are being carried out and Lady Lyle's gift of a new chapel, which was dedicated recently by the Bishop of Barking, replaces a hut formerly used for worship. The school has 115 boys in training for the Mercantile Marine.



LEADER SPEAKING BEFORE DELEGATES IN THE KREMLIN THRONE ROOM. Russia, he said, was the sole true democracy in the world, all others being capitalist sham. Communism was not mentioned in the Constitution, for so far, the Soviets had only reached the lowest form of Communism—Socialism. Communism was to come.



SHAKESPEARE AT A BOXING CENTRE: REHEARSING FOR THE BANKSIDE PLAYERS' "HENRY V." GIVEN AT THE KING, BLACKFRIARS, IN CONDITIONS APPROXIMATING TO THOSE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DAY. Mr. Robert Atkins' Bankside Players gave the first of their productions of Shakespeare at The King, Blackfriars, on November 29, in theatrical conditions very closely approximating to those for which the plays were written. "Henry V." was particularly apt in view of the passage in the proper asking the audience to "piece out with their thoughts" the events enacted "within this wooden O." The Ring usually serves as a boxing stadium, and boxing contests had been going on there shortly before "Henry V." was given. Our photograph was taken at a rehearsal.



GIANT PANDAS: A HABITAT GROUP OF THIS RARE ANIMAL, WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE REPRESENTED IN AN AMERICAN ZOO BY A LIVE CUB, THE FIRST CAPTURED. It was reported recently that Mrs. Ruth Harkness, whose husband obtained the komodo "dragons" now in the Bronx Zoo, had succeeded in capturing the first specimen of the giant panda to be taken alive. This little-known animal lives in the bamboo forests of Szechuan (Western China). We illustrated Philadelphia's unique habitat group of them in 1924. Mrs. Harkness contrived to locate a female giant panda which bled, having a new-born cub in a hollow tree. The cub, if it lives, will go to a Zoo.

M. STALIN INTRODUCES THE NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION: THE SOVIET M. Stalin delivered the first speech he has made in public since the early days of the Revolution, when, on November 25, he introduced the new Soviet Constitution to the "Extraordinary Congress" of delegates from all the races of the Soviet Union in the Throne Room of the Kremlin.



SMOTHERING A BURNING AEROPLANE WITH A JET OF FOAM: AN EXPERIMENT WITH A NEW FIRE-FIGHTING MACHINE AT LE BOUGRET AERODROME. A new fire-fighting machine, capable of high speed and of traversing rough country, was demonstrated recently at Le Bouquet aerodrome. In order to make the experiment as natural as possible, an old aeroplane was soaked with fifty gallons of petrol and set alight. The fierce blaze was extinguished in thirty seconds from the moment the chemical "foam" was sprayed on it. The machine is equipped with special "hoses" which deliver the "foam" under pressure, from cylindrical containers carried

WITH A CHASSIS BUILT FOR ROUGH TRAVEL: THE NEW FIRE-FIGHTING MACHINE—SHOWING THE CYLINDERS OF CHEMICALS AT THE BACK. at the back; and a feature of the construction of the chassis is the "caterpillar" wheels, which make it possible to cross uneven ground. The speed with which the fire-fighter can arrive on the scene and the short time required to smother a fire with the "foam," make the device particularly suitable for use on aerodromes, where a matter of seconds may mean the life or death of a pilot in a crashed aeroplane. Appliances for spraying chemical "foam" are in use in this country.



MILITARY AEROPLANES PRESENTED TO CHINA IN COMMEMORATION OF GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY: THE MACHINES LINED UP AT SHANGHAI. General Chiang Kai-Shek, the great Chinese leader, and organizer of the new Chinese State, celebrated his fiftieth birthday in October. Chinese people all over the world subscribed to present fifty military aeroplanes to the Nanking Government in honour of the occasion. It was stated that \$100,000 of the purchase money had been given by Chinese subjects of King Edward VIII, living in Malaya. In transmitting the gift, the Malayan Chinese stipulated that the money should be used for the purchase of British machines.

EGYPT UNDER THE NEW ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY: THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



THE OPENING OF THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT AFTER RATIFICATION OF THE NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN: A VIEW SHOWING THE THREE REGENTS ON THE DAIS BEFORE THE EMPTY THRONE, AND THE PRIME MINISTER, NAHAS PASHA (ON THE RIGHT, STANDING BEFORE A MICROPHONE), READING THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The extraordinary session of the Egyptian Parliament summoned to ratify the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty ended on November 19, and on the 21st the two Houses reassembled in Cairo for the formal opening (here illustrated) of the normal session. In front of the empty Throne on the dais sat the three Regents. The Speech from the Throne was read by the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, who, after alluding to the Treaty, announced that the Government would shortly

take steps to secure Egypt's entry into the League of Nations, and convoke a conference of the Capitulatory Powers, with a view to abolition of the Capitulations. On November 24 the ratification of the Treaty was approved by the House of Commons. In explaining its provisions, Mr. Eden said that in future Egypt would be our friend and ally, and he looked forward to a voluntary partnership of confidence and goodwill. In Egypt the Treaty is very popular.

A PRELIMINARY TO THE CORONATION: THE SESSION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.



THE COURT OF CLAIMS SITTING AT THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE TO HEAR AND DETERMINE CLAIMS OF SERVICE TO BE PERFORMED AT THE CORONATION: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) LORD CROMER, THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, LORD THANKERTON, LORD HEWART, LORD WRIGHT, THE EARL OF ONSLOW, AND LORD NORMAND.

The Court of Claims held a sitting at the Privy Council Office on November 25 to consider claims for services to be performed at the Coronation. In the absence of Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice) presided. The Commissioners were (from left to right) Lord Cromer (Lord Chamberlain), the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Lord Thankerton

(Lord of Appeal in Ordinary), Lord Hewart, Lord Wright (Master of the Rolls), the Earl of Onslow (Chairman of Committees, House of Lords), and Lord Normand (Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland). Many hereditary and traditional claims were confirmed with the words: "There will be the same order as on the former occasion."

The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

SHAKESPEARE FOR ALL.

NO dramatist has seemed to be more thoroughly alive during 1936 than William Shakespeare. At Stratford-on-Avon I believe that all records for attendance were broken; in London there was a remarkably long run for "Romeo and Juliet"; the Old Vic and Regent's Park continued their usual Shakespeare ministrations. If "Antony and Cleopatra" had to be hurriedly withdrawn, that was no fault of the author's. What was significant was not the failure of an ill-judged and, in certain cases, ill-cast production, but the fact that a tragedy so rarely acted should have been tried in the West End at all. Even the rarities of Shakespeare, the plays considered unlikely ever to be popular, were given their opportunity. "Troilus and Cressida" was in the season's programme at Stratford, and "Timon of Athens" was put on for a run at the Westminster. "Love's Labour's Lost" opened the season at the Old Vic. In New York, where Shakespeare is not often played, the two most popular young actors of serious parts, Mr. Leslie Howard and Mr. John Gielgud, have been simultaneously offering, in their two renderings of "Hamlet," a friendly duel of talents which has drawn remarkably big houses in a city which has no continuous tradition of Shakespearean acting.

To comment on the success or failure of Shakespeare filmed is not within my province, but I can record the fact that "As You Like It" and "Romeo and Juliet" were both produced as talking-pictures during the year, and so were offered to the far larger public which the kinema can reach. The way in which Shakespeare is filmed is enormously important, for a reason which is not often remembered. The camera will offer Shakespeare to millions, here and abroad, who are not within reach of the theatres, who have never seen and may never see in their lives an acted performance of the plays. The opinions, therefore, of these millions about the world's greatest poet and dramatist are likely to be formed on the evidence which a talking-picture supplies. The responsibility is great.

The trouble about our National Poet, for whom we occasionally intend, but never actually provide, a National Memorial Theatre, is that his plays are no longer conveyed to the nation. There is abundant Shakespeare at Stratford from April till October, and, thanks to motor transport, people of moderate means can travel very large distances in order to be playgoers at the birthplace and amid the summer pleasures of a charming riverside town. London has plenty of Shakespeare in park and theatre. But what of the ordinary English, Welsh, or Scottish manufacturing town? What of the people whose means are not even moderate? What of those who cannot go long distances by motor-bus? Apart from the raw performances of scholars on schoolroom platforms, there is unlikely to be any Shakespeare acted within their reach. We have no Bensonian Company still operative. Sir

Frank's noble work cannot be carried on in these days of heavy costs without some aid.

You may say that the Ring, Blackfriars, is a democratic spot. There Mr. Robert Atkins has set up a platform-stage

Further operations here, however excellent in themselves, do not solve the problem of nationalising Shakespeare.

Yet, if Shakespeare does penetrate, he is welcome. Mr. Harold V. Neilson is one who continues to pioneer.

During a recent tour he carried a Shakespearean repertory into Welsh towns where the plays had not been professionally acted for many years. He told me of people tramping for miles or coming large distances on local buses from the villages in order to see Shakespeare acted on any kind of stage and in public halls as well as in the theatres. The enthusiasm was tremendous. A Welsh audience can respond to passion and poetry. But this sort of thing cannot be done without financial risks and losses. The nation is used to cinema prices: these eager Shakespeareans of the villages and the small manufacturing towns must count their entertainment money in pence, not in shillings. What they paid for their seats at the play was no more than what they paid for their seats in the bus. They had no more. You cannot extract West End prices from the workers of the farm and factory.

That makes work of Mr. Neilson's kind either a labour of charity or dependent upon subsidy. But there are no subsidies for this kind of Shakespeare. People have stumped up, and will stump up again, for the benefit of Stratford or of the Old Vic, and some will subscribe for the still remote possibility of a National Theatre in London. But a really National Memorial is being built whenever a play of Shakespeare's is properly acted to people remote from all those amenities of the capital and the shrine. That sort of work ought not to be left to chance and charity. While we cannot lay the bricks of another temple in London, let us raise the voice of Shakespeare near and far.

Accordingly, I welcome the news of a meeting



AN AMUSING OLD-STYLE SCHOOL GROUP OF THE PLAYERS IN "HOUSEMASTER," AT THE APOLLO: MEMBERS OF THE CAST OF THIS SUCCESSFUL IAN HAY PLAY, WHICH CENTRES ROUND THE DISORDER CAUSED AT A PREPARATORY SCHOOL BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE HOUSEMASTER'S THREE NIECES.

In the above group are seen (l. to r.) Henry Rayner and Humphrey Morton (as "Flossie" Nightingale); (standing) H. G. Stoker (as Sir Berkeley Nightingale), Elizabeth Nolan (as Chris), Robert Craven, P. Kynaston Reeves (as the Headmaster), Hilda Trevelyan, Frederick Leister (as the housemaster), J. H. Roberts, Rosalyn Boulter (as Rosemary), John Ford; and, (seated) L. T. Kitchin, Lesley Burton, Tony Wickham (as "Bimbo"), Joan White (as Button), and Derek Blomfield.

in order to demonstrate how the plays can move with vital freedom amid the simple conditions for which they were written, and soar like a cage-bird released when they are freed from the confining architecture of our proscenium-arch. When Shakespeare acted he had his audience on three sides of him: the soliloquy was really



STARRING IN "SABOTAGE": TED (JOHN LODER) AND SYLVIA (SYLVIA SIDNEY), WHO HAS JUST MURDERED HER HUSBAND ON HEARING THAT HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED THE BUS AND CAUSED HER BROTHER'S DEATH.



"SABOTAGE," AT THE TIVOLI: A BUS SMASH IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BOMB IN A TIN OF FILM CARRIED BY A SMALL BOY.

spoken by a man in the middle of a crowd, shut off by a man shut off by an arch and by the trench in which we accommodate the orchestra. His theatre had an intimacy which ours lacks. Mr. Atkins's experiment is one of great importance for the theory and practice of Shakespeare production. But it is so far limited to Sunday night theatricals; that is to say, to a special kind of audience. And the Ring, close to the site of Shakespeare's original workshop, is also close to Old Vic and West End.

in the House of Commons to discuss the possibility of a Music and Drama Bill (that sponsored by the League of Audiences) which would admit some measure of public support under strict and expert supervision, so that the living artist, addressing the living audience, should not be wholly driven out by mechanised entertainment. The men of vision in the film industry are themselves actually supporting this movement to help the living theatre, because they know that, if the living theatre dies out, their recruiting grounds are withered and destroyed. The play first creates the "stars" whom the screen exploits.

Now if, as the League of Audiences proposes, there were grants made, on the careful recommendation of Special Commissioners, to those worthily sustaining the cause of the living artist appearing in person, I am sure that one of the first tasks to be faced would be that of making our National Poet really a national possession, and not the property of Stratford, Regent's Park, or the Old Vic only. That is to say, there would be one or more good touring companies, efficient without being loaded with the cost of star salaries, continually "on the road," playing Shakespeare to all these drama-hungry people whom Mr. Neilson discovers in the drab towns or brings marching down to his theatre from the moors and the mountains. The margin of loss incurred by taking Shakespeare round in this way is very small: a trifling grant would enable the work to continue and expand. We are spending vast treasure upon Arms: can there not be a trifle for the Man?

THE WINTERHALTER EXHIBITION: VICTORIA—QUEEN, MOTHER, MASQUER.

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AT THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF WINTERHALTERS IN BOND STREET: QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT IN FANCY DRESS AT A BALL IN 1851.—[Lent by H.M. the King].



LOUIS-PHILIPPE AND THE ORLÉANS FAMILY WITH QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CHATEAU D'EU: TWO ROYAL FAMILIES WHO PATRONISED WINTERHALTER EXTENSIVELY. Lent by Mrs. Derek Fitzgall.



QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT, AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL: ONE OF THE MANY CHARMING WATER-COLOUR SKETCHES IN THE WINTERHALTER EXHIBITION. Lent by the Earl of Harwood.

A LOAN Exhibition of paintings by F. X. Winterhalter (1805-73) opened at Knoedler's Galleries, at 15, Old Bond Street, on December 3, and will remain open until December 19. It is being held in aid of the War Service Legion. Queen Mary is patron of the Exhibition, which includes pictures, lent by royal and other distinguished households, which the public are unlikely ever to have seen, including loans from Buckingham Palace and Windsor. There are a number of most interesting works depicting Queen Victoria. Winterhalter was brought to her notice about 1830, and she was soon one of his most enthusiastic admirers. For a long succession of years, the artist was a regular visitor to England; and the Queen's diary gave an extremely circumstantial and vivid account of his work as portrayer of the various members of the Royal Family.



QUEEN VICTORIA REVIEWING THE HORSE GUARDS: A WATER-COLOUR DATING FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF HER REIGN, WHEN HER MAJESTY WAS FOND OF RIDING. Lent by Monsieur Camille Grombowski.

ARISTOCRATIC BEAUTIES OF THE 19TH CENTURY—BY WINTERHALTER.

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IN THE WINTERHALTER LOAN EXHIBITION IN BOND STREET: A CHARMING AND UNUSUAL PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.—[Lent by H.M. the Archduke Robert Salvator].



PRINCESS LIEKE TROUBETSKOI: A PORTRAIT WHICH, IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED, SHOWS THE INFLUENCE OF HOFFNER ON WINTERHALTER. Lent by Sir Robert Abdy, Bt.



EUGÉNIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH: A NOTABLE THIRD EMPIRE WINTERHALTER PORTRAIT WHICH HUNG AT THE EMPRESS'S RESIDENCE AT FARNBOROUGH. Lent by Monsieur Germain Seligmann.



PRINCESS MARIE WORONZOFF: A CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAIT, ELOQUENT OF ARISTOCRATIC ELEGANCE AND POISE. Lent by Sir Robert Abdy, Bt.

ONE of the most characteristic, as well as one of the most favoured and successful painters of the nineteenth century, Francis Xavier Winterhalter was born, the son of an inn-keeper, in a remote district of the Black Forest. Louis-Philippe and his family were very lavish in their patronage of this artist. Queen Victoria also was one of his most enthusiastic admirers. Above all, he is remembered as the interpreter of the intensely fantastic atmosphere of the Second Empire. Dr. Tancréd Borenius, in a preface to the catalogue of the loan exhibition, observes that Winterhalter's work "conveys up for us the picture of a society now long since past which, in its extravagant elegance, has a romantic fascination which gives it a lasting hold upon our imagination."

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE INFLUENCE OF ITALY.

By FRANK DAVIS.



IN view of recent lamentable misunderstandings between ourselves and Italy, it is refreshing to be able to agree wholeheartedly with Signor Mussolini in one of his recent pronouncements, to the effect that the rest of Europe is still in Italy's debt for her contribution to our common civilisation. Indeed, the fact is so obvious and well recognised that it is hardly worth particular emphasis, least of all in England, where, at certain periods of our history, admiration for Italian art has gone beyond all reasonable measure.

We have progressed a little since the days of Lord Burlington and his friends, and both ourselves and the Italians are willing to admit that other parts of the world have produced fine things without reference to the Mediterranean basin; perhaps our self-complacency has been damped a little by the attitude of the Chinese and Japanese, who, though far too polite to say so, are firmly convinced that all

merging into the new learning. So it is, but the point is that just about when this chest was being made over here (c. 1580), Fig. 4 saw the light in Florence or thereabouts. This photograph, and that of Fig. 3, have just come to hand from Milan, where the Agosti and Mendoza collections come up for sale on Jan. 25-29 next, at the Pesaro Gallery. Can one really offer any more convincing proof of the extraordinary refinement and ability of Italian craftsmen in wood at this period as compared with

appear in picture sales—delicious things they are, too. I have one in my mind's eye now which was sold at Christie's last year—the story of the Siege of Troy, by



3. AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF THE ITALIAN CRAFTSMAN'S MASTERY IN THE SPHERE OF DOMESTIC FURNITURE: A FLORENTINE CASSONE OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, RICHLY DECORATED WITH A DESIGN OF FLEUR-DE-LYS IN GESSO; TO COME UNDER THE HAMMER WITH THE AGOSTI AND MENDOZA COLLECTIONS AT THE PESARO GALLERIES, MILAN. (WIDTH: 1'38 METRES.)



1. A REMARKABLE ADAPTATION OF THE FORM OF THE ITALIAN CASSONE IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE: A LOUIS XVI. DWARF CUPBOARD WITH JAPANESE DESIGNS IN BLACK LACQUER. (WIDTH: 5 FT. 10 IN.)

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby.

Europeans are at heart Philistine barbarians and that Titian is a crude, blundering dauber.

I suppose everyone recognises this very strong Italian influence in English painting and architecture from about 1600 onwards without any difficulty, but perhaps not so many will connect so characteristic an English oak chest as that of Fig. 2 with the great tradition. I dare say the average Italian will call it an extravagant piece of Gothic gloom, brutal and coarse, or use some such epithets about it. But it is a fine thing, you say, typically late Elizabethan, very vigorous and rich, with the old mediæval spirit

not used in England for furniture until about 1690, two hundred years later. (No doubt you remember dozens of Queen Anne mirror-frames and chairs made by this method.) I have no space for an illustration of the typical



2. AN ENGLISH SIXTEENTH-CENTURY OAK CHEST: EXUBERANCE OF ORNAMENT WHICH CONTRASTS WITH THE RESTRAINT OF THE CONTEMPORARY ITALIAN CHEST ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 4—THOUGH THE DESIGN OF BOTH IS BASED ON ARCHITECTURAL MOTIFS.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Acton-Surgey.

those of Northern Europe? Yet both pieces are constructed on the same principles, both borrow from architectural conceptions.

Fig. 3 dates from about a century before this, and is no less distinguished. It is covered in gesso, and once again one finds the cities of Italy far in advance of ourselves, for gesso—which is chalk worked into a paste with parchment size and finely carved in low relief—was

some Florentine of about 1420, all soft golds and blues and reds. The fashion lasted until well into the sixteenth century, when carved and/or inlaid and shaped coffers began to take the place of the earlier type; made, of course, for a palace rather than for a small suburban house, and of a quality the modern world cannot—or will not—attempt to imitate, though William Morris tried his hand at it a generation ago with some success.

This tradition—or, rather, the tradition in that particular form—never, as far as I know, came north to our shores; but here, in Fig. 1, is a remarkable adaptation in a quarter in which one would not expect to find it. I suppose this chest must be dated about 1760-70; that is, at a time when French design in general looked to ancient Roman, rather than to fifteenth-century Florentine models in decoration. Yet this unusual piece, which I have just noticed in a Sotheby catalogue for Dec. 11, though purely French in spirit is as near a literal translation of an early Italian cassone as it is possible to imagine—only three hundred years later in the language, not of Dante, but of Diderot. Japanese black and gold lacquer panels are used in place of paintings, but the scheme is similar and the effect almost as distinguished. No doubt to Japanese eyes this combination



4. AN ITALIAN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY OAK CHEST THAT IS PRACTICALLY CONTEMPORARY WITH THE ENGLISH CHEST IN FIG. 2: AN EXTREMELY GRACIOUS AND PLEASING DESIGN, IN CARVED WALNUT, WHICH WILL FIGURE IN THE SALE OF THE AGOSTI AND MENDOZA COLLECTIONS AT MILAN. (WIDTH: 2 METRES.)

painted Italian chest of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; proportions more or less the same as that of Fig. 3, but with sides and front painted with allegorical scenes. One rarely sees a fine chest of this type and period at an auction in this country, though it is common enough for the paintings alone, cut away from their original setting, to

of West and East passes the bounds of good taste, but I don't think we Europeans feel any incongruity. Indeed, there is a very considerable identity of spirit between the Florence of Botticelli and Chinese and Japanese painting—an identity which was, I think, first pointed out some years ago by Professor Yukio Yashiro of Tokio, whose book on Botticelli is likely to remain the standard, as well as the most penetrating study, of that painter for a long time to come. It is even possible that had Florence been in contact with the Far East in the fifteenth century, we might have had Italian gesso coffers displaying Japanese lacquer panels.

FOR THE

Present-Minded

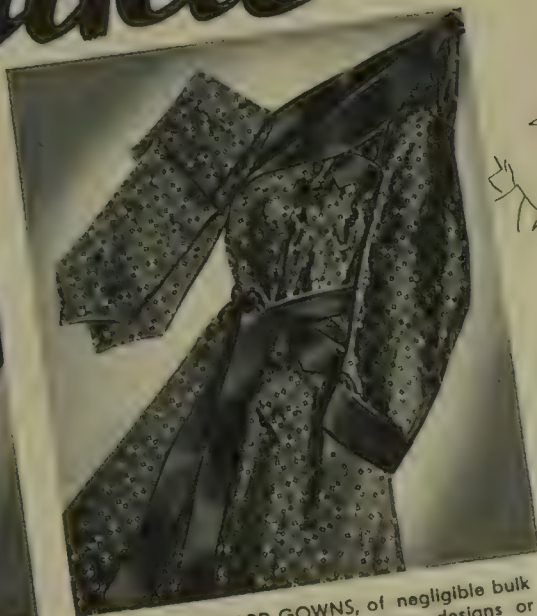
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON
NEWS—Dec. 5, 1936.—1027



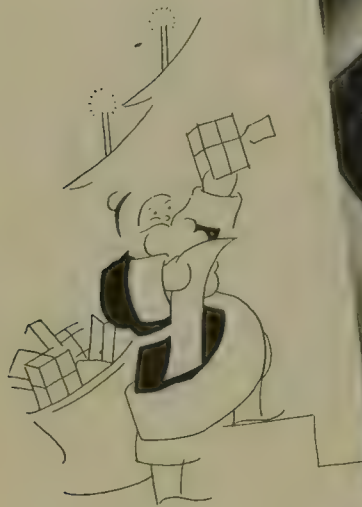
CRÊPE SILK PYJAMAS, English and of rich quality; plain blue, wine, biscuit, or green, or attractive striped designs in similar colours. Will launder perfectly. 60/-
In heavier quality Crêpe Silk, with Satin stripes or plain colours as above 70/-



UMBRELLAS with handle-covering of light or dark Pigskin and Twill Silk cover on Fox 30/-
THE MINX SEAT STICKS with leather-covered handle and metal stem for extra strength. Complete with ground plate. 28/6



PURE SILK FOULARD GOWNS, of negligible bulk when packed, in exclusive modern designs or Polka dots; plain facings. In Butcher 63/-
blue, Claret red or navy.
ALL SILK FOULARD GOWNS in rich Paisley designs and Butcher, navy, green and wine shades. 35/6



TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS TO MATCH. English - printed Foulard Silk Ties, lined throughout with Crêpe, in a wide choice of designs. Printed Silk Handkerchiefs to match. 12/6
Per set



REVERSIBLE LACE ALPACA PULLOVERS, sleeveless, in two colour combinations, including: navy and grey, hunting yellow and brown, saxe blue and navy, green 42/-
Scarf to match, 18/6



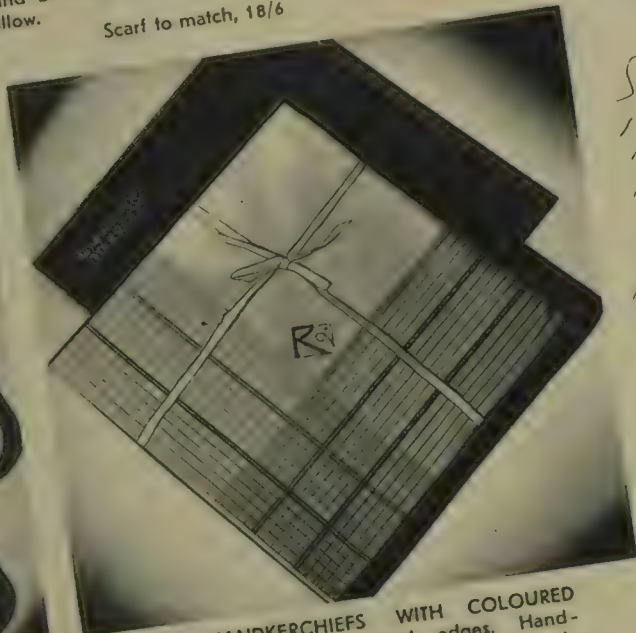
GOLDEN LAMB GAUNTLET GLOVES with heavy luxurious backing of Lamb's Fleece and curly Lamb's-wool lining; 45/-
full Tan Cape palms.



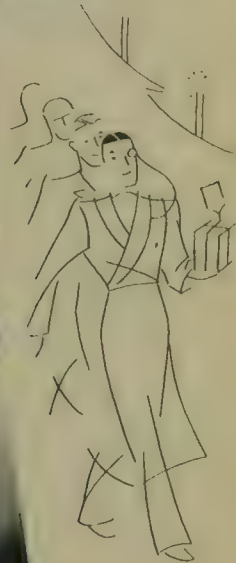
CLUB COLOURS—TIES, SCARVES AND LINKS. Extensive selection of Old Boys and Club colours. 5/6
Ties of Repp Silk. 6/6
Ties of non-crease Silk. 21/-
Squares of Repp Silk. 10/6
Cuff Links in Enamel on Gift.



PANELLED GRECIAN SLIPPERS, with uppers of Morocco and Glacé Kid Leather, sewn and turned flexible soles and heels. Panelling in two shades of brown, or Coronation red and blue. Sizes and half-sizes, 6-12. 15/9



WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS WITH COLOURED BORDERS and hand-rolled edges. Hand-embroidered initial to match border. In boxes of six different colours. Made 15/6
in France.



GIFTS FROM THE MAN'S SHOP AT
Harrods

XMAS GIFTS



"Home Movies"—there is really nothing that gives so much pleasure during the long winter evenings; the younger as well as the older generation are equally interested in them. Therefore no apology is necessary for drawing attention to the Kodascope E, the latest home movie projector with a novel carrying case that can be used as a projector stand. The Universal Model illustrated can be used on either an A.C. or D.C. current. The cost is £25 10s., or £30 with separate resistance. It seems almost unnecessary to add that the name of Kodak is one to conjure with where cameras of every description are concerned.

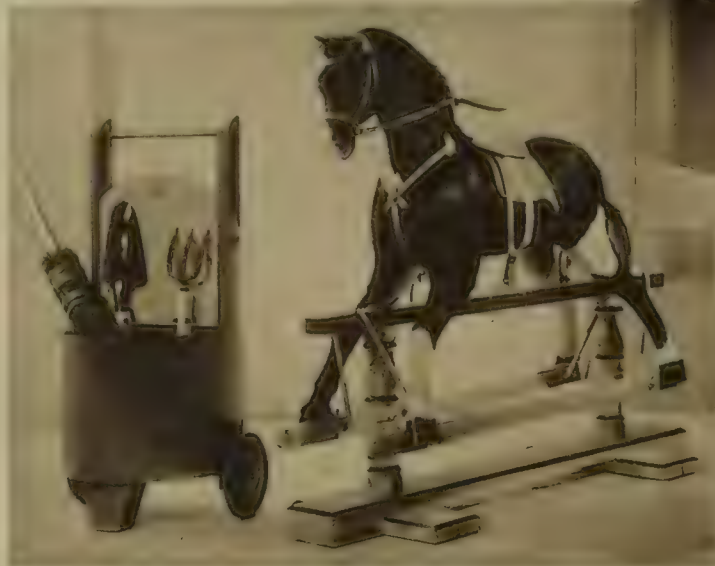


A gift from Elizabeth Arden's must be regarded as very appropriate. For oneself there is a bottle of the Eye Lotion; the good work it does when the eyes are suffering from overstrain cannot be overestimated. It has won the approval of professional men and women as well as travellers all the world over. Its companion is the Skin Tonic; the face and neck should be bathed with it whenever opportunity arises, and a "pad" of cotton-wool steeped in it should be placed at the nape of the neck.

Gifts that create beauty are ever welcome, especially when they come from the salons of Elizabeth Arden, 25, Old Bond Street—some of them are illustrated on this page. There is the manicure set with nail-varnish, dis-solvent, and accessories. The bath soap is luxurious and cannot fail to make an appeal to the modern woman, and so will the bath cubes, essence, and salts. A Christmas folder will gladly be sent post free on application.



Marshall and Snelgrove's (Oxford Street) is a veritable fairyland and is daily thronged with happy little folk. Illustrated on this page is a rocking-horse; how full of life he seems! He looks with disdain at the garden-ette, which opens at the back for tipping out rubbish; the tools are thoroughly practical. Above is a table, the hostess being a doll; she is very proud of her tea—a Teddy bear and duck have come to visit her.



Model motor-cars occupy a prominent position at Marshall and Snelgrove's. For six guineas there is a magnificently designed coachbuilt body with chromium-plated fittings, head-lamps and side-lamps that actually light; the size over-all is 48 by 22 in. The Samlo constructional game is new; the same parts can be used innumerable times, and then an immense advantage is that no glue or scissors are required. The prices range from three shillings and sixpence to a guinea. "Monopoly," the craze of America, is sure of a great success, as the players are able to buy and sell property, build houses, "go broke," and even go to jail. Furthermore, there are many representatives of the "Frog" Aeroplane. These have tubular all-metal fuselages, spring steel undercarriages, and wings with quickly detachable fittings; they are from five shillings. Cricket bagatelle is a new and exciting indoor game, with all the thrills of a Test match. The base of the board represents a match in play.



Presents of little cost but of great value are Schweppes' sparkling Fruit Juices. Sparkling Lime is a clear, aerated fruit drink prepared from the finest West Indian limes. It can be served cold by itself or mixed with gin. There is also Ginger Ale and Tonic Water; the latter is clean to the palate and an excellent pick-me-up. The Green Ginger Wine is warming.

An excellent gift suggestion for men is a presentation case of Vat 69, the luxury blend of Liqueur Scotch Whisky. The packings, bearing appropriate wishes, comprise 1-bottle (12s. 6d.), 2-bottle (25s.), 3-bottle (37s. 6d.), and 6-bottle (75s.) cases. Any one of these is an expression of good will and a subtle compliment to the recipient's good taste.



It is a matter for congratulation that Kensitas "Flat Fifty" tins are packed in attractive guise for the Christmas season. As will be seen from the illustration, the tins are sealed in a transparent material to ensure that the cigarettes retain their factory-freshness under all conditions. They are then enclosed in gold foil which carries a conventional galleon design in brilliant colours. The covers are imprinted with the season's greetings, making Kensitas cigarettes into very suitable Christmas presents.





No. 48. A GIFT FOR MEN. Contains a bottle of Hairdressing, After-Shaving Lotion, "Avocado" Shaving Cream and Talcum Powder ("Invisible" shade) 10/6



No. 34. Attractive cut crystal flacon of perfume in a dainty cream-and-gold box. In 6 perfumes 18/6



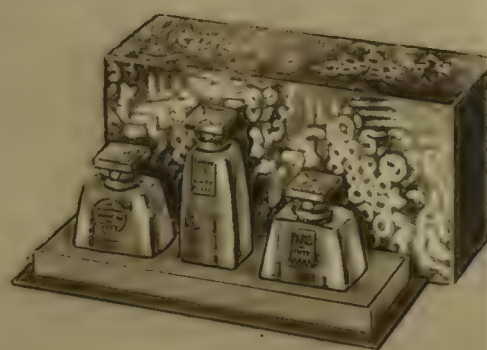
No. 42. An entirely new idea and a most fascinating gift. Beautiful white stand holding 6 Coty perfumes, each with glass rod 25/-



A SUMA. A modern, exotic evening perfume. Beautiful cut crystal bottle standing on black ebony base, in lacquered casket 21/-



LE NOUVEAU GARDENIA, a perfume for all smart occasions. Cut crystal bottle 18/6



No. 31. Three cut crystal bottles of perfume, entirely new design. L'Amont, Le Nouveau Gardenia, Paris 18/6



Xmas Gifts

No one must fail to remember the "Frog" Flying Scale model aeroplanes when compiling their lists of gifts for boys and, of course, there are many girls who would love one. They range in price from five shillings to two guineas complete. The "Frog" Ski-plane is seven shillings and sixpence, and is fitted with polished wood skis. The new undercarriage enables the model to put up some wonderful performances. The Puss Moth monoplane is a scale model of the famous De Havilland Light Aeroplane; every detail of the actual model has been reproduced.

Time is always at a premium during the Christmas and New Year festivities; therefore, apart from their excellence, Gordon's ready-mixed cocktails are sure of an enthusiastic welcome. There are four- and six-bottle cassettes of cocktails for two guineas and three guineas respectively. Furthermore, there are the Greeting Trio Boxes containing one bottle each of Gordon's special dry gin, orange gin, and lemon gin, the cost of which is one pound sixteen shillings. Many people take a delight in creating new cocktails, for which there is no more successful base than gin.



All in quest of unusual gifts must visit Liberty's, Regent Street. A fact that cannot be made too widely known is that they make a feature of China, Indian, and Blended Tea in half-pound tins, and one-pound tins of ginger, which is perfectly delicious, as well as of chutney. These are presents that are always appreciated by Anglo-Indians. Pictured above is a handsome vase with magnolias and a Japanese hand-carved wooden figure, which is particularly realistic. Much to be desired are the Indian hand-carved book-ends and the Japanese bamboo "Boat of Good Fortune" for seventeen shillings and sixpence. Furthermore, there are delightful soft toys, including all the animals beloved of the nursery folk.

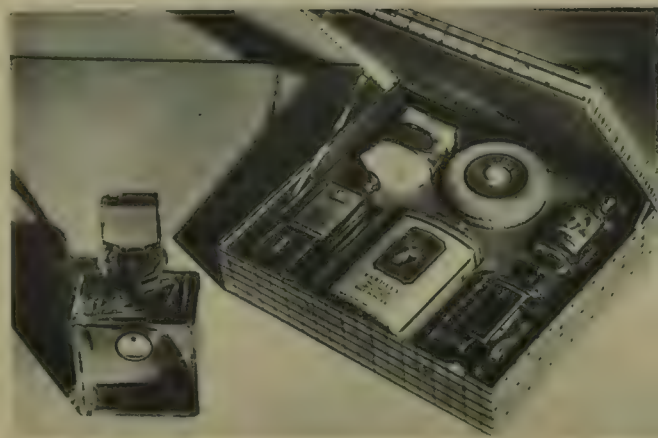


Men never hesitate to express their opinion of the gifts they receive, and it is often the reverse of flattering. All is well when they are chosen at Austin Reed's, however, as they are sure to be correct. A few suggestions are portrayed on this page. They include a wrap, tie, handkerchief, golf hose, pyjamas, shoes, and stud-box. The prices are moderate, and, of course, the quality of the goods is *sans reproche*. By the way, for a relation or intimate friend an unusual but nevertheless welcome present would be a cheque to be spent in this firm's salons.

Gaily-decorated Christmas packings are again a feature which the manufacturers of the famous Player's Navy Cut cigarettes offer to smokers for the coming Christmas season. Printed with an appropriate greeting, these packings, containing 50, 100, or 150 cigarettes, supply the happiest of all solutions to the gift problem. For smokers who prefer the ordinary 20's packets there are postal cartons containing five packets of 20 for 4s. 9½d. Nor has the pipe-smoker been forgotten, since there are many different tobacco mixtures.

In keeping with the spirit of Christmas is a case of Crawford's Old Liqueur Whisky. There is a choice of two blends, "Special Reserve," which has a characteristic flavour all its own, and "Five Star," a very old Liqueur whisky which is all that its name implies—a blend of old Scotch whiskies. Both these are packed in special presentation cases. They are fitted with clasps and leather handles, and contain three or six bottles, whichever is desired. No extra charge is made for the cases.

No matter whether one is confronted with the problem of choosing a gift for a man or woman, it may be solved with a Yardley casket, as they are fitted to meet the needs of either and at prices that are just right for the state of everyone's exchequer. Always welcome, too, is a bottle of Lavender, the "Lovable Fragrance." A luxurious perfume is "Orchis," which should always be used when orchids are worn. Created from rich and rare essences is the Bond Street Perfume; it is endowed with glamour.



This England . . .



A Landscape near Broadway, Worcestershire

“NEW-FANGLED things,” to make living easier, penetrate but slowly to the life of our lovely countryside. Yet does it breed its centenarians. Still is it held that threescore years and ten is not, properly speaking, *old*. Their rules of health are simple and few, sprung of wise habit rather than new-won knowledge. Exercise in the open, a regular rhythm of toil and rest. Breathing deep and drinking deep . . . of good ale. Good ale, in true proportion to his way of life, is indeed a fount of health, not dissimilar to man’s daily bread. And of ales, none more subtly nourishing than his Worthington.



XMAS GIFTS



There is the newspaper stall with newsboys and porters ushering small visitants into the Silver Jubilee Train, with Pullman carriages brightly lighted, *en route* to Fairyland in Holborn. It finds a rival, however, in the Circus. This is particularly good, with all the old-time fun; reserved seats are one shilling; unreserved, sixpence. Christmas Broadway is in Kensington; among the attractions are trains speeding, pygmies playing, fish swimming, and thousands of new toys and games. Many of the table decorations filled with crackers are illuminated with electricity. The iridescent colours of the bubbles and witch balls are perfectly glorious.

There can be no two opinions regarding the excellence of Bols Orange Curaçao. It is usually accepted as a liqueur; nevertheless, experienced cocktail-shakers regard it as an important ingredient in many of their preparations. It directly appeals to the majority of women as well as to men. The great and ever-increasing popularity of gin is not a subject for wonderment. For a fine gin is a benevolent, kindly spirit, bringing comfort to the heart of man. Fine gin is made from sun-drenched grain, infused with fragrant, healthful herbs. There is juniper, which lends its fragrance and clears the complexion. There is coriander, so soothing to the interior. And there is angelica to impart its intriguing flavour. Then, after the delicate process of many distillations and "rectifications," Booth's put their gin to rest in sherry casks until, in the course of time, it gains a mellowness, rich, round and smooth. As a drink to quench a thirst, or an aperitif to provoke an appetite, Booth's is beyond debate. It is matured and possessed with a bland benevolence.



No one can possibly cavil at the statement that the teas sponsored by the United Tea Company are of exalted merit; they make a direct appeal to connoisseurs. There are many varieties and they are sold practically everywhere. Pictured is a 1-lb. Blue China Tea Caddy which costs 2s. 8d.; there are three- and five-pound sizes.

And when talking of Christmas gifts attention must be drawn to the Mackintosh Packs for Christmas. There is the "Santa Claus" Christmas Carnival tin, and there are also caskets, fancy boxes, and tins, as well as lifelike papier-maché animals. The newest idea from Toffee Town is "Quality Street" which contains a delicious assortment of chocolates and toffees. A slight idea of its artistic merits may be gleaned from the illustration; the delightful flavour of the contents must be tasted to be appreciated.



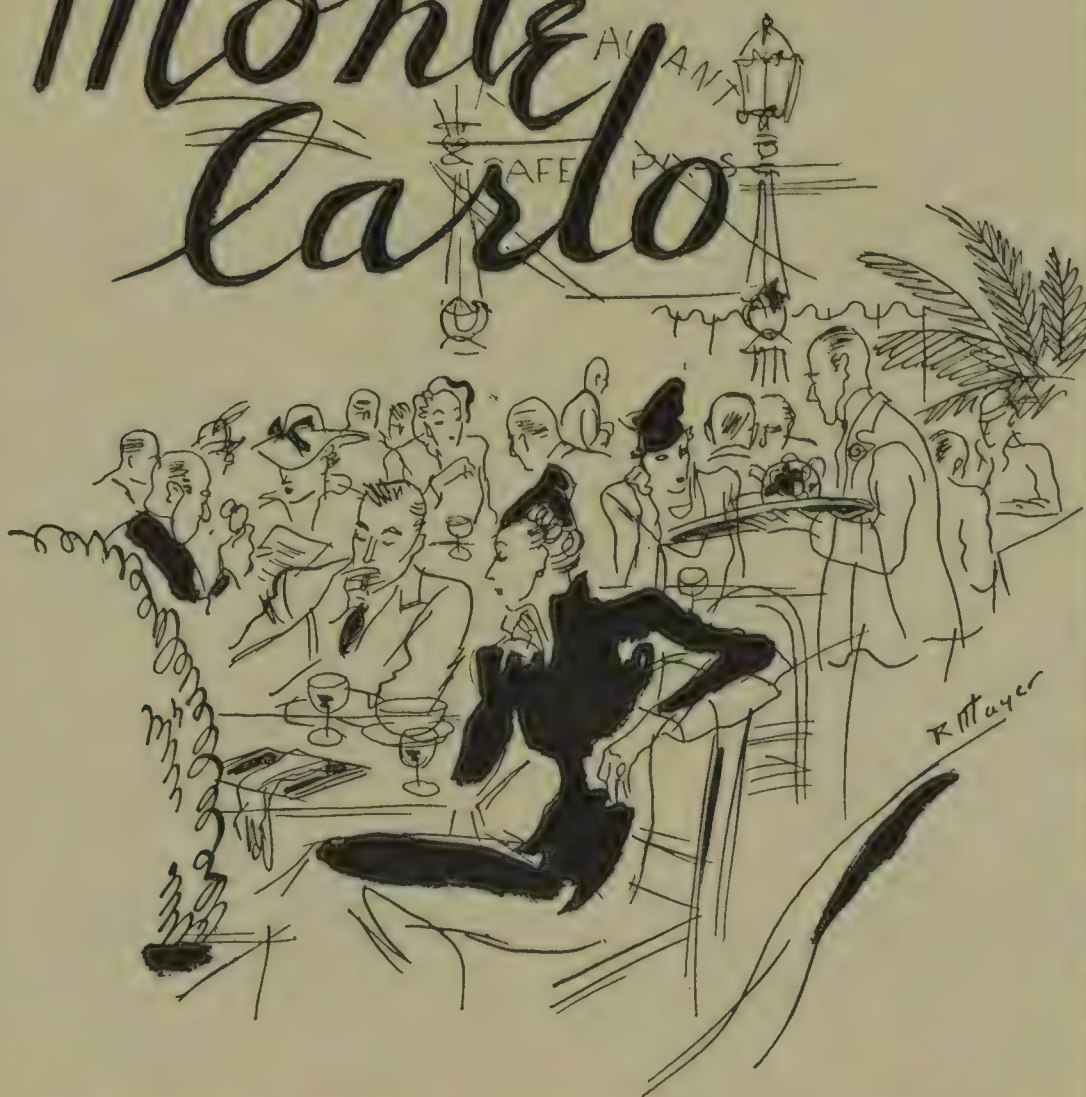
Biscuits are always needed at Christmas and many women welcome them as gifts. The choice of fancy tins this year is exceedingly varied; some of them are so attractive in colour and design that they will be retained for one purpose or another long after the original contents have been eaten. Useful as well as decorative is the Peek Frean Biscuit Barrel, packed with savoury assorted biscuits, assorted fancy biscuits or chocolate assorted biscuits, whichever you prefer. The price varies from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per barrel, according to contents. The Waits Tin, containing an assortment of Shortcakes (price 1s.), is an inexpensive but particularly attractive line, while other tins that are certain to find favour are West Highland Shortbread (1s. 9d. each), the Mikado, filled with Peek Frean Best Family Assorted biscuits (2s. each), and Red Hussar, containing assorted fancy biscuits (1s. 6d. each). And among the really delicious novelties are the Banbury Biscuits; they suggest pastry filled with mincemeat, and may be eaten cold or warmed. Again there are savoury patties, the perfect cocktail companions, as well as the "savoury" flavoured twiglets.

What could be more in keeping with the spirit of Christmas than a case of Dewar's "White Label" Whisky for yourself and your friends? It is specially packed for distribution in gaily-decorated cartons ready for despatch, containing two, three, and six bottles. These are obtainable through all wine and spirit dealers. The generous host always appreciates the fact that Dewar's whisky is in great demand at all Christmas and New Year functions. It is not generally realised that it is an excellent "thirst" quencher, especially when mixed with soda-water; some think it is improved by a dash of lemon.

There are some who believe that their pets should receive gifts; therefore, a well-known firm in Oxford Street is making a feature of Christmas stockings for cats and dogs. They may be filled in accordance with individual requirements. They are from five shillings and include such things as rubber balls, bones, drying towels, combs, and collars. Some are made of coarse net trimmed with gaily-coloured embroidery. How the animals will enjoy their gifts!



Monte Carlo



There's Sun at Monte Carlo

The ancients worshipped the sun. Who wouldn't? Akhnaton, husband of lovely Nefertiti and father-in-law of Tutankhamen, started the cult in 1370 B.C. The ancient Greeks and Romans offered their prayers to sun-god Apollo, ideal of manly beauty. We wouldn't go as far as that—but we'd certainly go as far as Monte Carlo . . .

340 days of sun out of 365 is the average for the last seven years. What more could any sun-worshipper desire? Think of the joy of always being certain of your weather! Never too hot in summer—never too cold in winter. They chose the best site on the Mediterranean coast for Monte Carlo—and, by Apollo! the sun realises it.



This winter the cost of living at Monte Carlo will be cheaper than ever. In spite of the devaluation of the franc, hotel tariffs have not been increased, which means in English money a reduction of approximately 35 per cent. Railway fares and all other expenses show proportionate savings.

Visitors to the HOTEL DE PARIS, the HOTEL METROPOLE and the HOTEL HERMITAGE will

continue to enjoy the advantages of the "pension tournante." This makes it possible for them to take their meals as they choose, either in their own Hotel or at the Café de Paris, or at the International Sporting Club.

There are good hotels to suit every purse, full particulars of which can be obtained from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son Limited, and all Travel Agencies.

CALENDAR

DECEMBER 1936—MARCH 1937



SOCIAL EVENTS: Hotel de Paris—opening Gala, December 20; International Sporting Club—opening of the Season, December 22; Christmas Gala, December 24; New Year's Gala, December 31; **INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT**, January 18–26; Monaco National Fête, January 17.

SPORT: Monte Carlo Country Club (Tennis) Christmas Tournament, December 21; Club Championships, January 11–17; **INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT** (Butler Trophy and Beaumont Cup), February 22–28; Condamine Tennis Club—Sixth International Tennis Championships of the Principality of Monaco, January 18–24; Monte Carlo Golf Club—Windsor Challenge Cup, February 13; Sporting Club Cup, February 20; **MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY**, January 30 to February 3.

MUSIC: Concerts—S E G O V I A, December 18; CORTOT and THIBAUD, December 25; CORTOT (Chopin recital), January 1; Sir Thomas BEECHAM, January 13; Mozart Festival (Conductor: Reynaldo Hahn), February 3; Richard STRAUSS, March 12; KREISLER, March 17–19; RACHMANINOFF, March 26; Bruno WALTER, March 31; Opera—Season opens with WAGNER'S "RING," in German, by Bayreuth Opera Company, under Franz von Hoesslin, January 24; "Tristan and Isolde," February 2; AUTORI and CHALIAPINE, as well as many other famous artistes, will appear during the course of the season, which lasts till March 30.



Beauty of line and colouring give even practical "things for the house" a lasting value, so that they become delightful presents. At the Royal Copenhagen Galleries, 6, Old Bond Street, there is a fine collection of pieces, varying from the tea-set below to vases, bowls, and the realistic models which have made this porcelain so famous. The animals and birds especially are beautifully designed, and carried out in delicate and subtle shades which harmonise with any scheme of decoration.



ONE OF FOOT'S ADJUSTABLE RECLINING CHAIRS, WHICH MAY BE COVERED IN TAPESTRY OR MOQUETTE. THE LEG-REST SLIDES UNDER THE SEAT WHEN NOT IN USE.

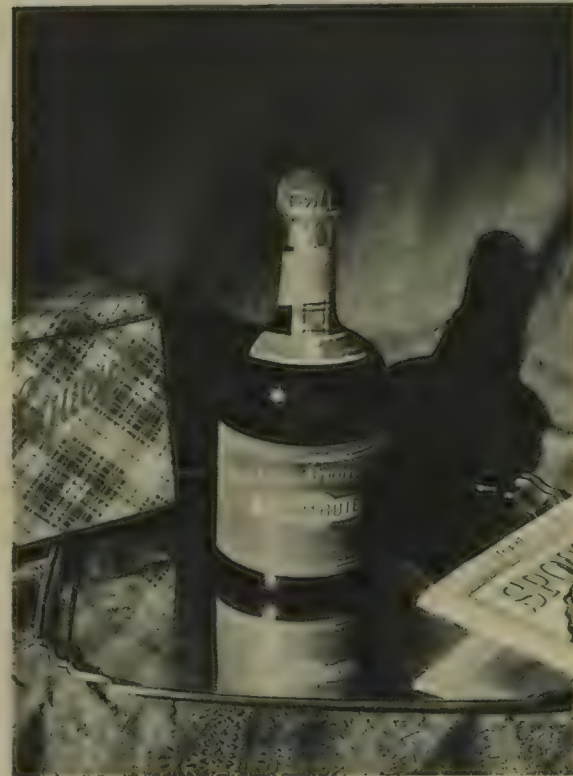
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

No device that makes an invalid more comfortable can be neglected, and Foot's Patent Adjustable Reclining Chair, pictured on the left, has been specially designed to achieve the maximum of ease with the minimum of trouble. The automatic adjustable back can be raised or lowered to any angle simply by pressing a small button; all the changes can be manipulated by the occupant without assistance and without leaving the seat. The sides open outwards and turn back like ordinary doors, making it easy to place an invalid on the chair, while the leg-rest can be adjusted to various inclinations.



THIS EARLY MORNING TEA-SET FROM THE ROYAL COPENHAGEN GALLERIES HAS AN ATTRACTIVE GREEN DECORATION ON A PLAIN BACKGROUND OF CREAM-COLOURED GLAZE.

When that gallant but ill-starred Prince, Charles Edward, landed in Scotland in 1745, one of his French attendants brought with him the liqueur which is now known as "Drambuie." The recipe was given to one of the chieftains who supported the Prince, and the liqueur has been manufactured by members of this family until the present day. The name is a contraction of a Gaelic phrase meaning "the drink that satisfies," and certainly Drambuie is the perfect liqueur either for one's own table or as a present to a friend.



A PLEASANTLY LUXURIOUS GIFT WOULD BE A BOTTLE OF "DRAMBUIE," "THE LIQUEUR OF OLD ROMANCE," WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



By Appointment

Finest Chinese Works of Art

Established 1772.



Green jade jardinière deeply carved with a scene from the Taoist Paradise. Height 6½ ins.

Kien Lung, 1736-1795.

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for Christmas**
"Quality Tells," says
 Father Christmas, as he
 hears the call for VAT 69—
 The Luxury Blend of

Liqueur
**SCOTCH
WHISKY**

Special Christmas Gift Cases

SINGLE BOTTLE (12/6)
 3-BOTTLE (37/6)

2-BOTTLE (25/-)
 6-BOTTLE (75/-)

Distilled and Bottled in Scotland by Wm. Sanderson & Son, LEITH.



FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

BY HARTLEY WITHERS.

LEGISLATION FOR INVESTORS.

FOR the present, there is not to be any in this country—so Mr. Runciman lately told the House of Commons—apart from the proposed Bill for regulating Unit Trusts (which, as the *Evening Standard* pointed out, are sufficiently regulated by their own Association), and a measure for doing something, when a committee just appointed to inquire into the matter has sat and produced a report, about the “urgent question of share-pushing.” Legislation on both these matters, it appears, must be on the Statute Book before the wider question of company law amendment can engage the attention of our rulers. Since the *Economist* has stated that the Unit Trust Bill is unlikely to become law before the middle of next year, and legislation arising out of the committee on share-pushing can hardly be expected before the middle or end of 1938, it seems likely that some years will have passed before the relations between company directors, shareholders, and the public to whom they periodically apply for capital will have been revised. Investors must consequently make up their minds, if this time-table is correct, to wait until 1943 or later before they are given any more information about the companies in which they are interested—for some five years passed between the appointment of the Greene Committee, which last considered the state of British Company Law, and the practical application of its major recommendations. Perhaps it is all for the best that the policy of *laissez faire* should thus be carried out in regard to this question. It is true that with the continued growth of joint-stock enterprise, and of the number of people who find in it the most convenient home for their savings, it would evidently be desirable, if legislation could be trusted to be sensible, that some measure should be introduced which might provide the public with company balance-sheets which would be something more than a meaningless cryptogram—“lying in almost every line,” as Sir Josiah Stamp has forcibly observed—and profit and loss accounts that should tell us a little more about company expenses. But, unfortunately, Parliament is not always at its best in dealing with matters of this kind.

AS THINGS ARE.

Few will contend that the present state of the company law is ideal; and it says a good deal for the intelligence and honesty of the great majority of company directors and managers that the very loose rein with which they are ridden by the statutes of the country does not more often encourage them to kick up their heels in an unseemly fashion. But two dangers have to be feared if ever Parliament makes up its mind—and finds the necessary time—to tackle the question of company law reform. One is, that it will find the task so difficult that it will, as happened on the last occasion, content itself with reforms that will amount to practically nothing. And this, perhaps, is the best thing that can happen. For the other danger is that our legislators will rush into the opposite extreme, and produce an Act so strict, hedged about with penalties so severe in the case of any infraction of its clauses, that no decent citizen, with a reputation to preserve and a conscience to consider, will undertake the always worrying job of acting as a company director. If that should happen, the field would be left open to those smart and cunning gentlemen who can pride themselves on their ability to drive a coach and six through any Act that Parliament ever devised, and the last state of the investing public will be worse than the first. As things are, we can fairly pride ourselves on the success with which the companies of this country have come through years of depression with an astonishing degree of serenity, and are now treating the profits of recovery with due caution, and building up reserves against a possible rainy day later on. As long as our joint-stock companies can conduct their business on these lines, and the Stock Exchange Committee maintains the discrimination that it has lately shown with regard to granting permission to deal, there is certainly no urgent need for company law reform.

THE QUESTION OF “OUTSIDE” BROKERS.

Nevertheless, it was high time that the position of stockbroking firms outside the London Stock Exchange, and the Stock Exchanges in the country centres, should be regularised and made more satisfactory. These firms range from some of high standing and perfect respectability, doing a business which is quite as sound as that of their more officially placed competitors, down to the “bucket-shops” whose activities are so detrimental to a credulous public.

Something may be done towards establishing a code of discrimination, and of warning to the unwary, by the departmental committee already referred to, which is to “consider the operations known as share-pushing and share-hawking and similar activities, and to report what, if any, action is desirable.” But in view of the slowness with which departmental committees usually work, it is just as well that the Stock Exchange should be proposing certain new rules and amendments with a view to establishing a register on which stockbrokers outside the London postal area, and not being members of any recognised Stock Exchange or of the Associated Provincial Brokers’ Association, may have their names inscribed. This register is to be kept by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, which will be responsible for deciding the qualifications to be possessed by applicants for inclusion, and will also, presumably, decide whether applicants fulfil the conditions—which may sometimes be a difficult and invidious task. According to a statement in the *Investor’s Chronicle*, applicants will have to satisfy the Committee that they do not intend to advertise in the public Press, or to circulate any but their own clients. The new rule will also, if passed, give the London Committee power to decide as to what firms will be able to claim a rebate of commission from members of the “House”; but it will not in any way affect outside brokers with headquarters in London, or any outside firm which advertises.

HOW FAR EFFECTIVE?

From this limitation, it is clear that the Stock Exchange Committee cannot have intended that its new rule should have any serious effect on the activities of the bucket-shops. For, as was pointed out in a forcibly worded note in the *Investor’s Review*, criticising not the Committee, but a mistaken conclusion drawn from its action by the daily Press, “to suggest that it has any bearing on the problem of the bucket-shops is sheer balderdash. As every investor knows, nine-tenths of the bucket-shops operate from addresses in the London area, and are therefore entirely unaffected by the new regulations, while the profits that can be made by rooking the gullible are so magnificent that any difference in commission costs on those deals which are done on the Exchange will not matter twopennyworth of cold gin.” As to the exclusion from the proposed new register of all firms which advertise in the Press—

(Continued overleaf.)

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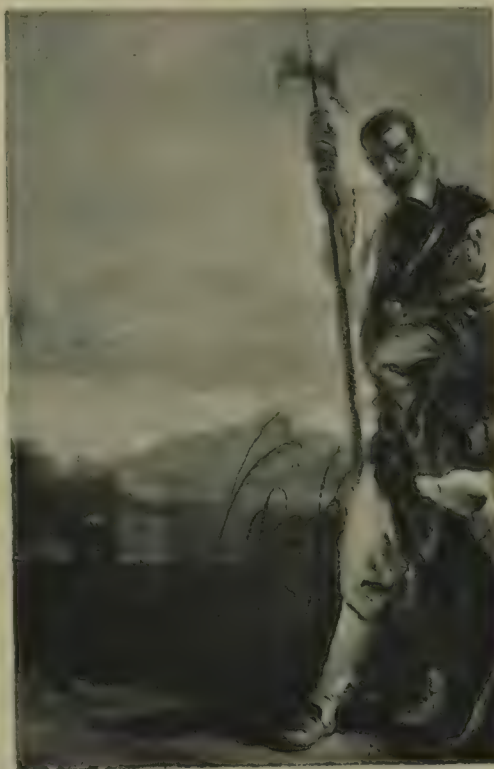
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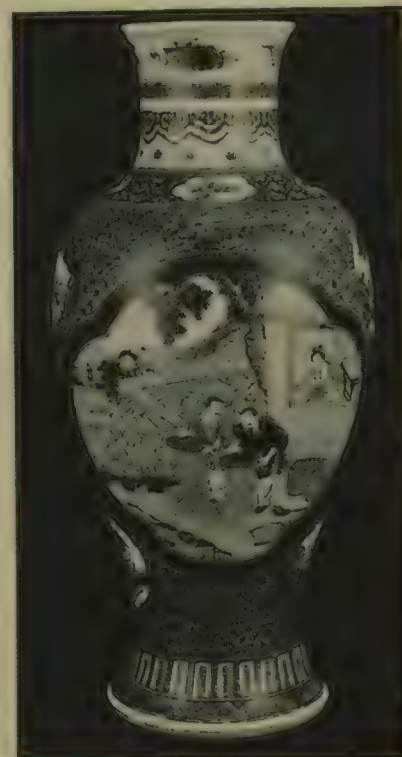
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(Continued.)

what about advertisements in the Tubes, by the way?—or which broadcast their circulars, this, of course, is an extension to outside brokers, who may wish to be on the register, of the similar ordinance which forbids members of the House to make use of these methods of obtaining business. The Stock Exchange is obviously the best judge concerning a question which affects, or is supposed to affect, the dignity and prestige of itself and of its members; but there is something to be said for the view that a system of attracting business which has been practised for generations by our great banks and insurance companies can hardly be described as low and undignified. Anyone who has any correspondence with investors is aware how difficult many of them find it to know where to turn for advice about what to do with their money; because, as they say, lawyers, doctors, and banks advertise their existence with brass plates, imposing premises, and, in the case of the banks, by advertisements; but all, or almost all, the respectable firms which handle the public's investments are obliged to maintain a reserve which is certainly dignified, but is sometimes inconvenient.

"WALKABOUT."—(Continued from page 1002.)

the Mandated Territory Lord Moyne severely criticizes. In reading of these many curiosities of mankind, nothing strikes the reader more than primitive man's apparently insatiable desire to alter or improve upon the body which nature gave him. Everywhere the most extraordinary mutilations, evidently considered attractive, are practised. The nose-quills of the Aiome pygmies are the least of these; among the islanders of New Britain, the skulls of babies are deformed and elongated with tight bindings, while the faces and bodies of male adults are mutilated with the most horrible gashes and "cheloids," which must entail unspeakable torments. The natives of the Ramu River tight-lace excruciatingly; and among the Kayans and Kenyahs (river-dwelling tribes of Sarawak) the women, by attaching weights, stretch the lobes of the ears sometimes to a length of eight inches. They also grind down their teeth with a common file and peg brass caps into the roots. This passion for self-deformation is one of the most inexplicable instincts in "natural" man, and we have only to look round us to see that even civilised man and woman have not entirely rid themselves of it.

The expedition brought back a very large number of zoological specimens; of these, sixteen species were new to Regent's Park, to which they were contributed. The maintenance of the menagerie on *Rosaura* was, as may be imagined, not without anxieties; the utmost care of diet and temperature had to be exercised, and there were some exciting escapes—one cassowary jumped overboard,

but, being provided by nature with a periscope, was rescued; and one very venomous snake was missing, to the general uneasiness, until found in a box of provisions. The copious ethnographical material, whereon Dr. A. J. E. Cave contributes a valuable appendix, has gone to the British Museum, duplicates being sent to Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere. The whole book—terse, close-knit, and lucid—makes an absorbing account of a highly original and successful voyage of discovery.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

IN the absence of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, on its way back from its successful German tour, there have been two important concerts in London by conductors from Prague and Paris respectively. The conductor from Prague, Mr. Georg Szell, conducted the London Symphony Orchestra in an all-Beethoven programme at the Queen's Hall which was remarkable for an absolutely magnificent performance of the "Eroica" Symphony, a performance such as one very rarely hears of this work, and one that made me realise once again what a colossal composition on a truly heroic scale it is. This result must be put down to Mr. Szell's quite exceptionally high quality of musicianship. One could see that the orchestra did their best to live up to his demands upon them. The consequence was that we heard not only the fiercest, but also the cleanest and most accurate performance of this mighty symphony that it has been my lot to hear for many years. I have always considered Mr. Szell one of the best of living European conductors since I first heard him, and I am now more firmly of that opinion than ever.

The second concert was also one of quite unusual quality. The conductor, Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, comes from Paris, where she is well known as a teacher and organiser of concerts. She brought with her some French soloists, and, with the aid of our own Oriana Society and the A Cappella singers, gave a performance at the Queen's Hall of Fauré's "Requiem," a Dithyramb and Hymn, by Lennox Berkeley, and the "Resurrection" of Heinrich Schütz, composed in 1623. The Dithyramb and Hymn is a slight but interesting composition in a modern style; the "Requiem" by Fauré is a work of fine taste and exquisite workmanship, but rather subdued in tone. The Schütz "Resurrection," however, is a most profound and beautiful work, and it was splendidly performed. Altogether this was a much more interesting choral concert than most of those we are accustomed to hear from our own choral societies.—W. J. TURNER.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HELL-FOR-LEATHER," AT THE PHENIX.

THOSE who take no interest in motor-racing are not likely to extract much entertainment from this play, for it is rather too like the real thing. The producer has done his job well; one gets thrill after thrill as one senses, rather than sees, the cars flying round the track. The trouble is the dramatist seems not so much to have written a play, as the draft of a film scenario. Practically all the action takes place "off," and all but the very unsophisticated will find themselves thinking how much better it could all be done on the screen. The play starts off as a comedy of intrigue, with an unmarried couple stranded in a country hotel. Like most stage hotels, it has only one bedroom; a fact which leads to some misunderstanding. This, however, is not followed up. The rest of the play deals solely with the technical side of motor-racing; a subject that either interests one enormously or not at all. One feels that even those whom it interests enormously will not find the throb of a motor-engine entirely compensate for the absence of a heart-throb. Mr. Bernard Nedell, than whom there is no better actor in his hard-cut way, gives a great performance as a driver who, unsure of his new car, gets mellowly tight before he ventures on it. Mr. Ronald Shiner, as a Cockney mechanic, makes one of those hits that happen when the ideal actor is cast for the perfect part.

"ALL WAVE!" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Mr. Archie de Bear's idea of satirising such a nebulous thing as the B.B.C. hasn't quite come off. It is impossible to get one's teeth into something that has no more backbone than a jelly. Mr. Naunton Wayne walks through the show with delicious nonchalance. With practically no material, he scores every time he appears before the curtain. Mr. Stanley Holloway is wasted until he contributes another instalment to his "Albert" saga. His "How Yorkshire Puddings are Made" will delight the heart of all Mrs. Beeton's fans. Miss Peggy Cochrane gives a delightful interlude at the piano, and the Radio Three (well known to listeners-in) prove, charmingly, that television need have no terrors for some B.B.C. artists. There is a deal of talent in this revue, and if Mr. de Bear only "gets into a huddle" with his artists, and sees they are provided with better material, there is no reason why his present offering should not run for months.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

CHRISTMAS gifts so often take the form of a new car that this accounts for the present demand for many models. I have never known the factories so full of orders as they are this year. Moreover, quite a number of them are quoting six weeks after order as the delivery date of popular models. Humbers are one of the busy factories, no doubt aided by their 26·8-h.p. "Pullman" limousine gaining the first prize in its class in the Coachwork Competition organised by the Institution of British Carriage and Automobile Manufacturers in connection with the annual Motor Show at Olympia. This is the second year running that Humbers have won this coveted award. It is the accolade of luxurious coachwork, so is a prize well worth striving for. The comfort of the Humber "Pullman" limousines received full praise from those who used the six cars provided for the King and the official party

during his Majesty's two-day tour of investigation among the unemployed of South Wales. There is no doubt that the independent front-wheel suspension, combined with the adjustable-to-the-load rear springs, is a great success in giving Humber cars an ability to make smooth, vibrationless riding over all kinds of road surfaces.

Christmas and birthday presents for owners of cars are less difficult to choose nowadays than formerly. Personally I always give my motor-ing friends half-a-dozen K.L.G. plugs, as I usually know the cars which they drive and so send the type of plug the makers recommend for that particular car. Judging by the letters I receive, my friends are very pleased with this gift, which entices them to change their plugs, use the new ones, and save petrol by getting better results from

the motor. Another welcome gift is a hot-water foot-warmer. Very few cars have a heating arrangement fitted for the rear compartment, and I find that filling the foot-

warmer with boiling water is so little trouble that everybody who has one uses it daily in the car during the cold weather.

A third very acceptable gift is one of those new rugs which you can wrap round your lower limbs and fasten so that it keeps in position. All these items are inexpensive yet really practical and useful presents. The days of giving mascots and rear-window dolls are over, as these are no longer

the fashion. I did discover a new gadget, which I have bought for one of my friends as his Christmas gift. This was a pair of wing posts, adjustable for height, with small Union Jack flags on their top in



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place of the usual red balls. As people will decorate their cars with national flags as a cheerful way of showing their loyalty to the Crown during this next twelvemonth, these wing posts will give my friend a much-needed view of the edges of his front wings and strike a decorative note on the right lines as well.

Another useful present is a fog-light, as every car needs one of these lamps all the year round to pick up cyclists on the road in front as soon as it gets dusk. There are some excellent varieties of lamps to choose from, with nice flat beams, at a wide range of prices. But I think I have given sufficient hints as to gifts which would prove acceptable to motorists.

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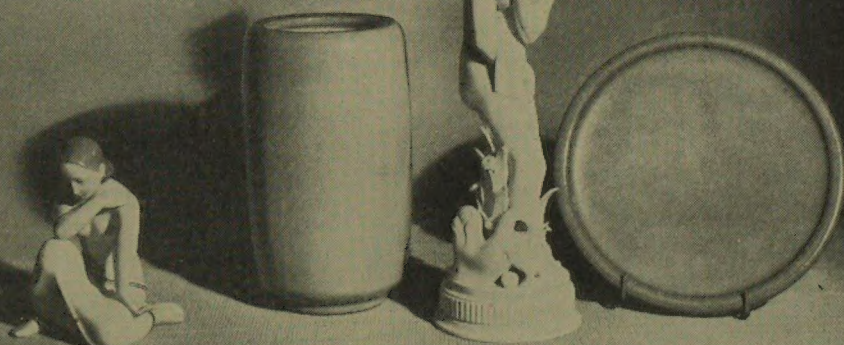


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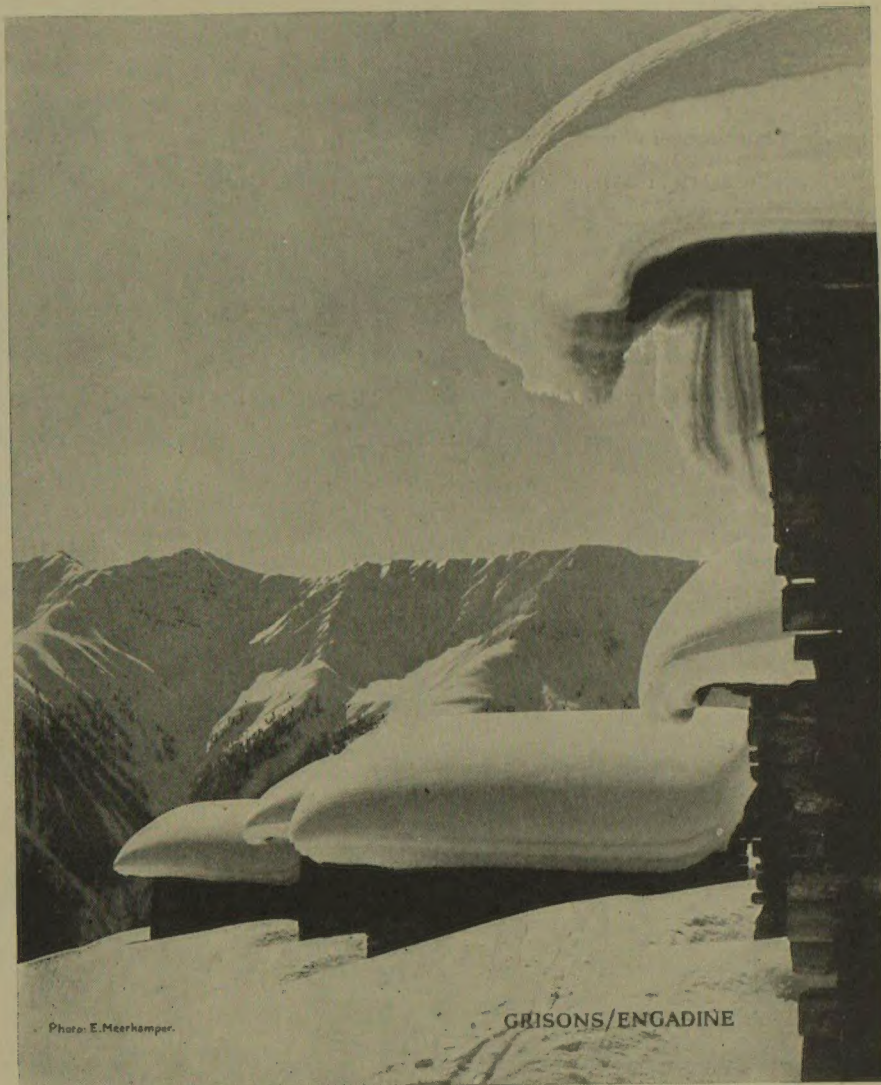
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NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

SOME WEST AFRICAN PORTS.

IT would indeed surprise the old Portuguese navigators of Prince Henry's time, who for long feared to venture beyond Cape Bojador to West African ports because they believed the rays of the sun would burn them up, to learn that these same ports have become so attractive during certain winter months of the year that travellers from Europe pay a visit to them for the sake of their sunshine and brightness, and the interesting sights they have to offer. Yet this is so, and nowadays, thanks to the excellent service maintained between this country, from Liverpool, and such ports of West Africa as Bathurst, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos, Port Harcourt, and Calabar, by the Elder-Dempster Line, a winter holiday spent in a round trip to these ports, calling en route at Madeira and the Canaries, has become quite a recognised travel feature.

On such a trip, the first West African port of call is Bathurst, the capital of the Gambia, the trade between which and this country dates back to Armada year; whilst later, James I. granted a charter to "the Company of Adventurers of London trading into Africa" for trade with the Gambia and the Gold Coast. The Company tried to open up trade with Timbuktu, in the Sahara, but failed to do so, and its first agent was murdered. In the year 1664 a fort was built on a small island near the mouth of the River Gambia, named Fort James, in honour of James II., and from that time onwards the British remained in possession of one or more ports on the Gambia. Bathurst, founded in 1816, and named after Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, is on St. Mary's Island, at the mouth of the river, and is a well-built town, its principal buildings facing the sea, with a market-place well shaded by trees.

Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, is picturesquely situated on a plain backed with high hills, and it, too, has a fine market-place, in which the fruit stalls, displaying tempting mounds of mangoes and pineapples, and stems of



THE GOLD COAST AS A WINTER HOLIDAY RESORT: A PICTURESQUE SCENE ON THE BEACH AT ACCRA, THE CAPITAL.

Photograph, Elder-Dempster.



A STREET SCENE IN FREETOWN—THE CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH WEST AFRICAN COLONY OF SIERRA LEONE: ONE OF THE INCREASINGLY POPULAR WEST AFRICAN HOLIDAY RESORTS.

Photograph, Canadian Pacific.

luscious bananas, usually first attract the visitor's attention. Freetown, as its name indicates, had its origin as a settlement for freed slaves, of various kinds, and in this manner its population became so mixed that it is said as many as 150 different tribes are represented there to-day! Strategically, and commercially it is of great importance, and its harbour is considered to be one of the best in West Africa. Moreover, it has a great attraction in its Hill Station, just under a thousand feet in height; and there is a European residential quarter, to which a light railway runs.

Monrovia, the chief port for Liberia, has a special interest for visitors as the capital of an independent negro republic. Cape Mesurado, the site on which Monrovia now stands, was chosen in the year 1821 by the American Colonisation Society as a settle-

ment for American freed negroes, and from that time onwards, until the middle of the nineteenth century, there were migrations of freed slaves, or their descendants, from the United States to Liberia.

The Gold Coast should certainly hold a thrill for travellers, since it was from gold imported into England in the year 1663 from the Guinea Coast that the first guinea was coined! The Portuguese were on the Gold Coast as early as 1482, at Elmina, withdrawing in favour of the Dutch in 1642, and English trade with that region dates from the early part of the seventeenth century. Cape Coast Castle was the British headquarters until 1876, and then, the Danes, who also had settlements on the Gold Coast, having been bought out, and the Dutch having ceded their forts and rights to the British Government in that year, Accra, where, in the old days, three forts had been established—Fort James (British), Fort Crèvecoeur (Dutch), and Fort Christiansborg (Danish)—was made the Gold Coast capital. A very go-ahead town it is, too, with many fine buildings, prominent among them the Achimota College, and a racecourse; whilst for anyone making a short stay there, the opportunity exists of making a trip by rail to Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, with its memories of "King Coffee" and Prempeh.

It is worth while paying a visit to Lagos to see what has been accomplished there, and at Takoradi, too, by British genius. Further along the coast of Nigeria, at Calabar, some forty miles up the Calabar River, one can see yet other evidence of this, and, as at Accra and Lagos, phases of West African life which cannot fail to be interesting and entertaining.



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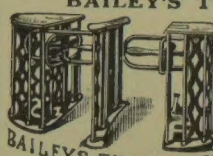
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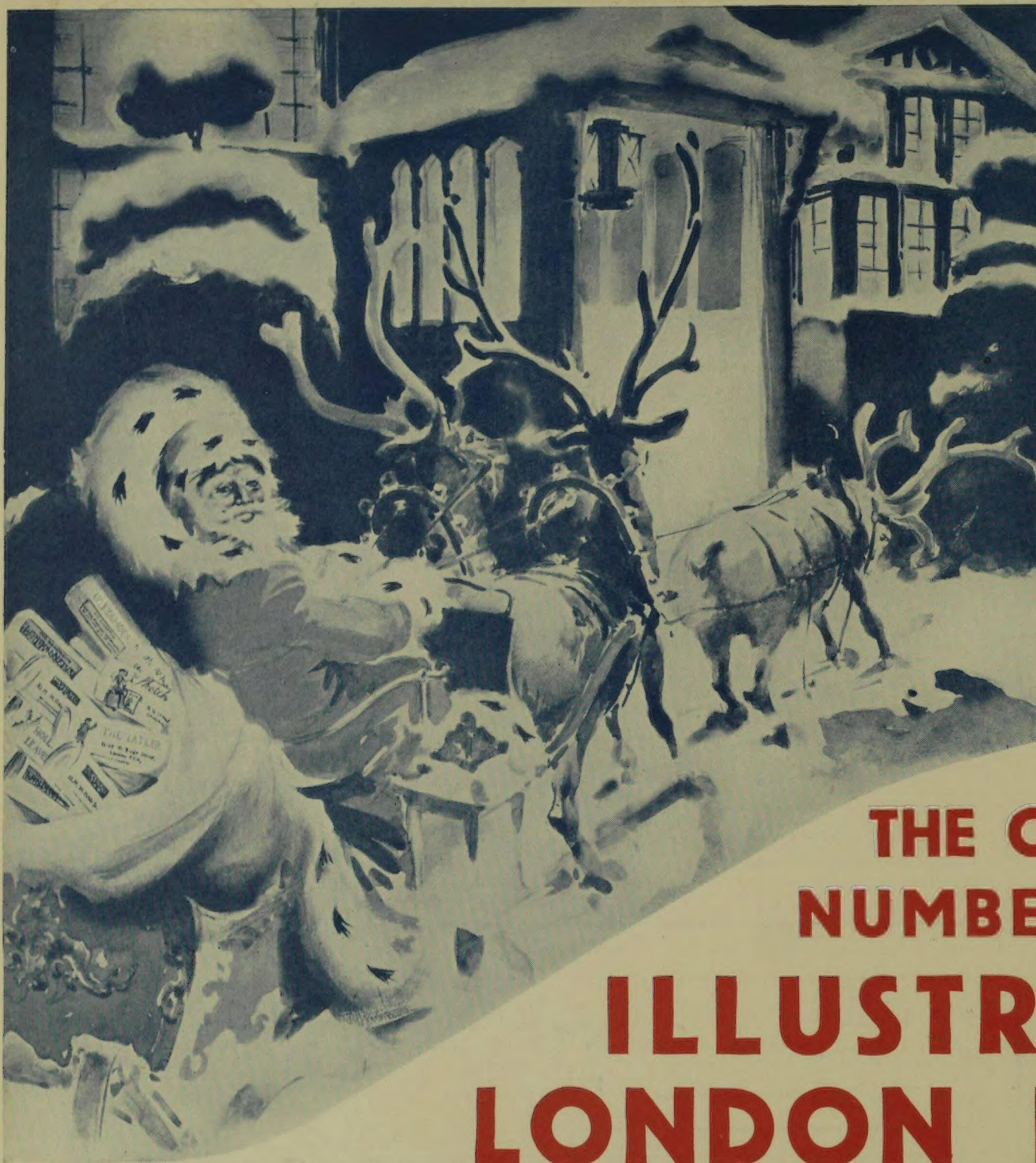
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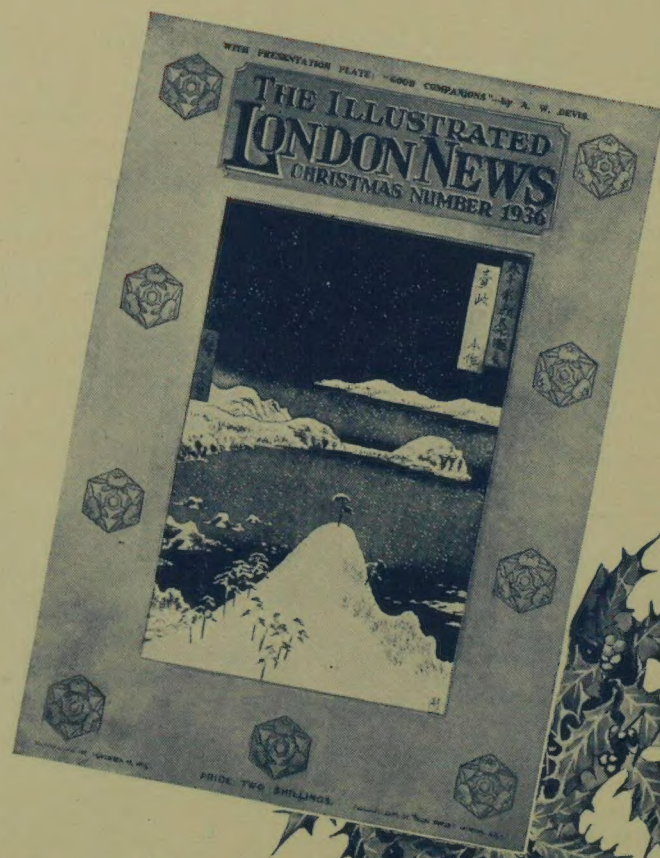
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